

22 SEP 1967

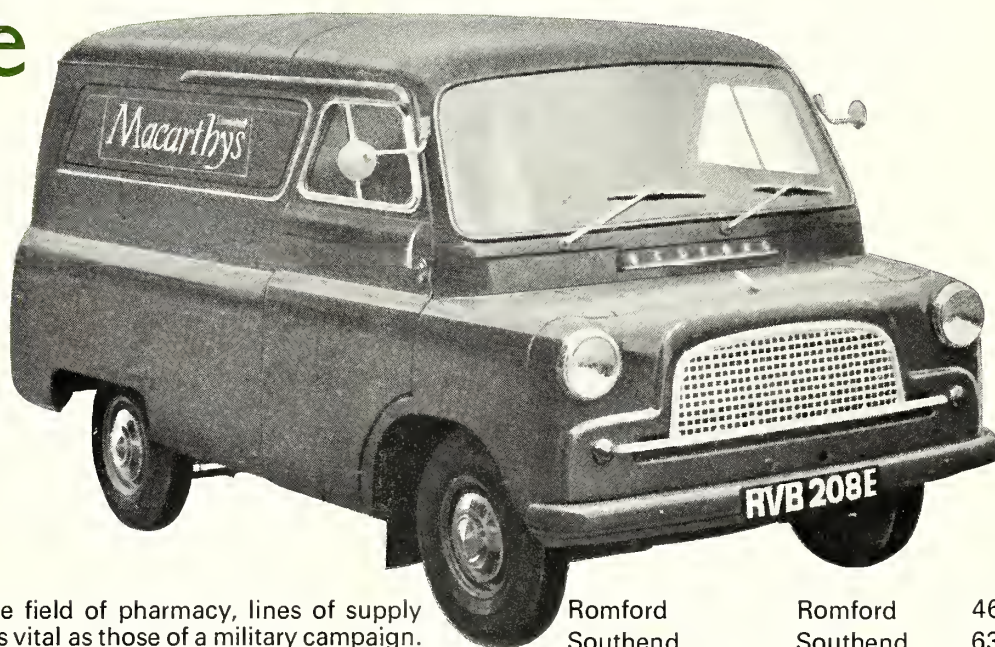


C & D

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

SEPTEMBER 23 1967

in the van
of pharmaceutical
service



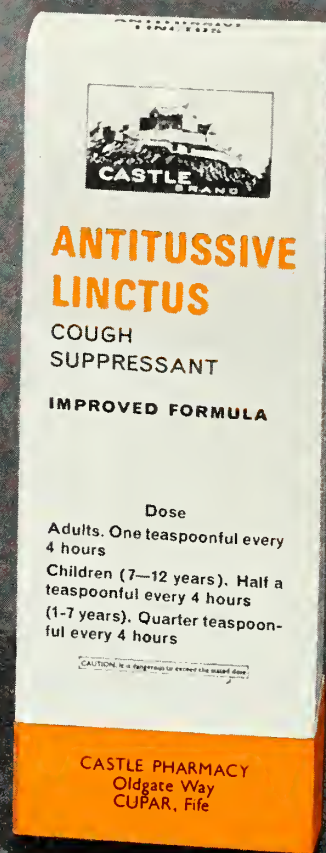
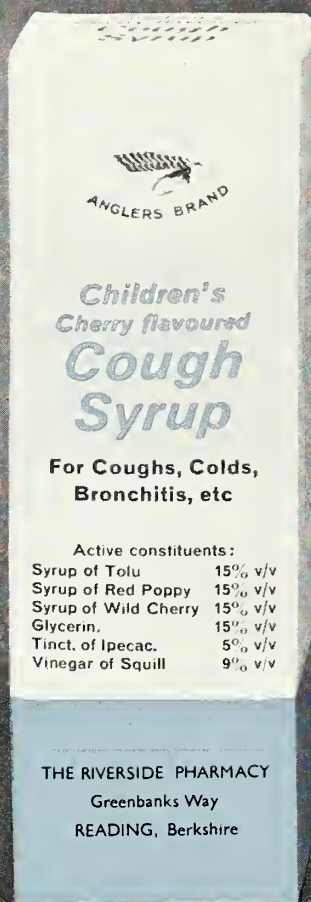
In the field of pharmacy, lines of supply are as vital as those of a military campaign. The most recent of advances is reflected in the stocks held at each depot and deliveries are organised with speed and precision.

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Wembley	01-902	8855
Camberwell	01-733	4121
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Glasgow	041-MARyhill	5221

Macarthy's Limited

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*The name for quality—
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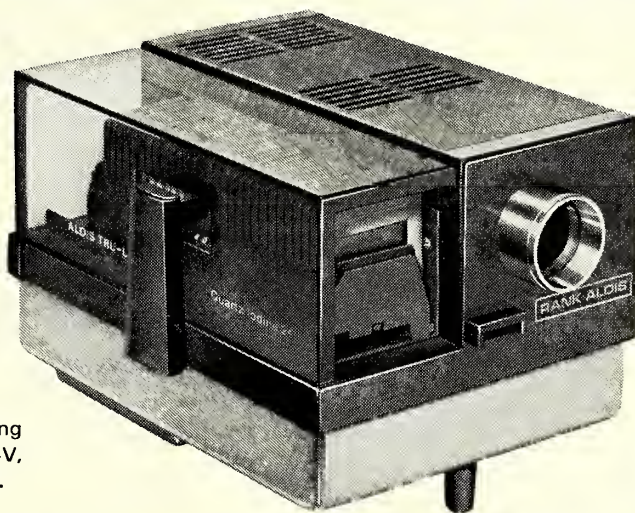
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Tel: Brighton 63084 (5 lines)

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QI 24, one of the top selling favourites with brilliant 24V, 150W Quartz-Iodine lamp.

They're brand leaders - that's why!

Easy to use - top quality . . . and prices dead right to cover the market.

Tru-lite 180 £13.19.6. Tru-lite 300 de luxe £15.10.0. Tru-lite QI 12

£19.19.0. Tru-lite QI 24 £22.10.0. ALDIS MINI Stack Loading £19.10.0.

Aldis is the name the public knows and trusts. What's more it's kept before the public eye with punchy national advertising in :

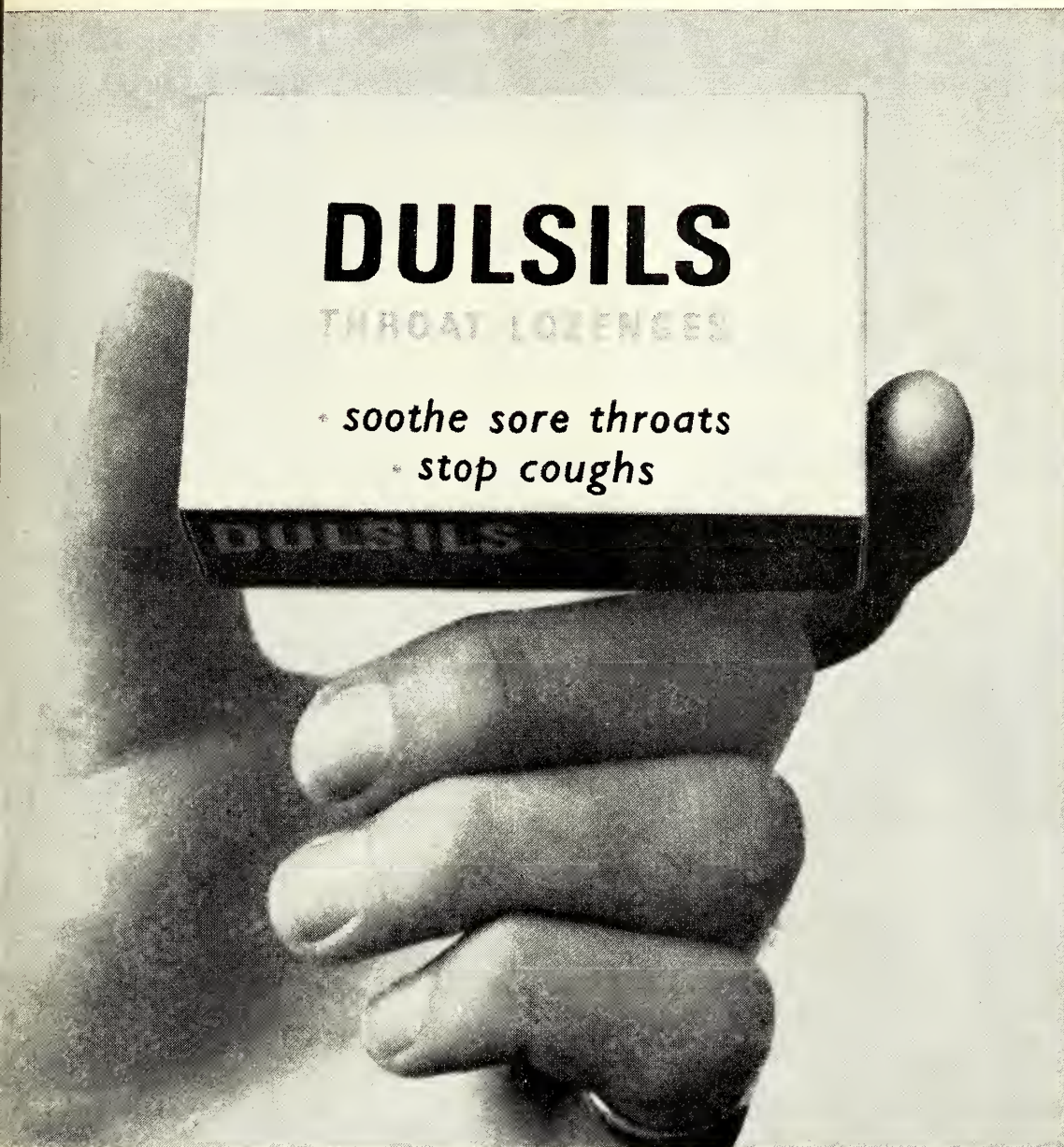
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your **VESTRIC** representative calls.

VESTRIC



**Your profit on
highly effective Dulsils
throat lozenges**



52%
Dulsils Bonus Offer 12 for 9!
52/0

HIGHLY EFFECTIVE for coughs and sore throats. The Dulsils formula is uniquely effective. It comprises 2 powerful bactericides: Dichlorobenzyl Alcohol and Amyl-metacresol, which kill all common sore throat germs within 1 minute; and Dextromethorphan, a strong cough suppressant. For really sore throats, recommend Dulsils, the really effective throat lozenges!

HEAVILY ADVERTISED! Dulsils advertising starts October 21st and runs right through the cough and sore throat season to March. Be ready for winter demand. Lay in stocks and showcards. Contact your wholesaler today.

GOOD TERMS! 12 Lozenge pack—your profit 15/8
 Packed: 1 doz Trade: 14/4 Retail: 2/10.

Lenbrook Laboratories Limited,
 1 Thane Road West, Nottingham. Telephone: 56111



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Packed in eye-catching cellophane-pack or colourful display-box. Elastic or taped legs. White, pink, blue, yellow. Small, medium, large, extra-large. Samples and Price-List. QUANTITY QUOTATIONS. (Mfr'd. by)

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 All qualities approved under N.H.S.

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Specify
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In order to keep this old established remedy free from further restriction under the proposed new Poisons Rules, the manufacturers have had to make certain changes in the formula.

A revised CHLORODYNE, with cartons clearly marked in black lettering:-

'REVISED FORMULA EXEMPT P. R. 1967'

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Once again a particularly generous margin of *extra profit* is offered by the 'Tyrozets' Winter Bonus.

'Tyrozets' are prescribed by doctors, recommended by pharmacists, and recognised by the public as the preparation which brings rapid relief of mild sore throats. In order to sell every vial at *maximum profit*, ensure your stocks are adequate for the coming winter.

'Sucrets'—the ever-popular, low priced, antiseptic throat lozenges are also available on bonus terms.

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CD/3/67

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They're all coming to work for you!
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* high quality

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* major advertising support

. . . and they get it!

Meet
the demand
for quality
with



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C & D

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

ESTABLISHED 1859

THE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR PHARMACY
and all sections of the drug, pharmaceutical,
fine chemical, cosmetics, and allied industries

*Official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland
and of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland*

Volume 188

September 23, 1967

No. 4571

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30th September**

Get this

Can this be what they call the sweet life?

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Give your customers the sweetener they really prefer, and earn your big Sweetex bonus. Order today through your wholesalers.

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24 tubes of 500 size	45/-	90/-	45/-
36 tubes of 200 size	31/6	63/-	31/6

SWEETEX Lenbrook Laboratories Limited,
1 Thane Road West, Nottingham
Tel: 56111.



C & D

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

Volume 188

SEPTEMBER 23, 1967

No. 4571

Support for New Contractors

SOCIETY'S COUNCIL ON N.H.S. REPAYMENTS

A SPECIAL meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society at Blackpool on September 14 carried the following motion, proposed by Mr. D. E. Sparshott and seconded by Mr. D. H. Maddock:—"The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain is of the opinion that the procedure under the recent National Health Service remuneration adjustment, whereby a new contractor is required to repay a past overpayment which he could not have received is unjust and should be reconsidered."

Hair Preparations

FIRE WARNING LABELS

THE Home Office has drawn the attention of the Toilet Preparations Federation to the danger involved in the use of preparations for the hair incorporating inflammable solvents when packed in other than aerosol containers and has expressed the view that those containers should bear an indication of the flammability of their contents. The Home Office has supplied details of a number of accidents, including two fatalities, caused by the ignition

of hair lacquers. In some of those cases, the container was a plastic squeeze bottle which had been filled by the user. With Home Office approval, the Federation recommend that all packs (other than aerosols—which already carry a suitable warning) should be marked in the following way:

1. If the flashpoint evaluated by the Abel closed cup method lies between 74 and 150°F. then the container should bear the word "Inflammable" in a prominent position.

2. If the flashpoint, determined by the same method, is 73°F. or below the

package should bear the words "Highly Inflammable" in a prominent position.

Appeal Upheld

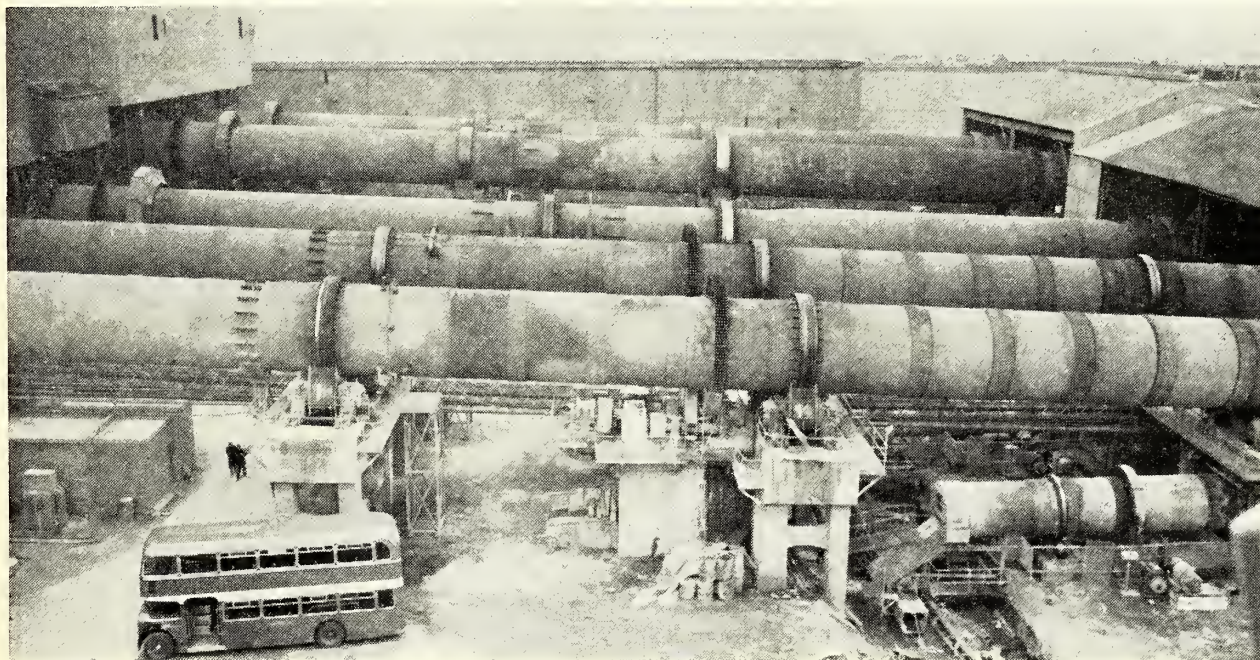
TORQUAY MULTIPLE'S SHOP PLANS

AN appeal by Boots, Ltd., against the local planning authority's refusal to allow reconstruction of the company's branch at Fleet Street, Torquay, has been upheld by the Minister of Housing and Local Government. A local newspaper commenting on the decision said "This could be the signal for a free-for-all on the part of the owners who have been complaining for years that improvement in this part of the shopping centre has been stultified by the council's outline proposals for the area."

Medicines Legislation

"RESEARCH IMPULSE MAY DIE"

WHEN control becomes centralised in Whitehall, "the great danger is a deadening of the impulse to research that has revolutionised therapeutics in the last 30 years," says the *British Medical Journal* in a leading article comment on the White Paper on medicines legislation (see *C. & D.*, September 16, p.



SULPHURIC ACID KILNS AT WHITEHAVEN: Marchon Products, Ltd., now have five kilns on stream, producing sulphuric acid at over 1,000 tons per day. The figure represents 10 per cent. of the total United Kingdom sulphuric acid production and is independent of imported sulphur, being made by the anhydrite process, for which the raw ore is mined from Messrs. Marchon's own mine on site at Whitehaven.

267). Some indication of "the way the wind is blowing" may be noted in the White Paper's remarks on the British Pharmacopoeia, it is suggested. Quoting the White Paper, "... but as the scope of the compendia prepared under the aegis of the Commission widens, the scope of other compendia might diminish," the *Journal* says "The difficulty is to prevent much more than the scope of 'compendia' from diminishing." The *Journal* is suspicious of proposals to give statutory backing to the Dunlop Committee and says that they "should not be regarded as the last word in that respect." "It seems very questionable whether the Committee in suggesting further statutory backing, had in mind anything like the all-pervasive Governmental control now proposed." The White Paper had expressed the intention of retaining the flexible administration that has been so effective under the voluntary scheme but "the ability of this or any Government to carry it out must arouse misgivings. Bureaucratic control rarely allows flexible administration. Nor is it clear how a system that vests in a Minister, a member of a political party, such complete control over the development and supply of drugs can command the confidence that the Dunlop Committee enjoys."

PERFUMERY AND COSMETIC SAMPLES

Customs and Excise ruling on purchase tax liability

THE Customs and Excise have made further rulings on the liability to purchase tax of the perfumery contents in testing stands, they have also ruled on the conditions which could exempt from tax other samples of cosmetic goods.

Subject to certain conditions they are prepared to regard small quantities of perfume supplied free of charge in testing stands as not liable to purchase tax provided that:

- (1) the manufacturer purchases stands on which the appropriate rate, if any, of purchase tax has been paid;
- (2) the stands and the bottles remain the property of the manufacturer; and
- (3) the tax exclusive wholesale value (not cost of manufacture) of the perfume in any individual bottle does not exceed 5s. That value refers to the actual value of the perfume in the testing bottle and not as previously to the average value of perfume in multiple bottle testing stands.

Manufacturers may accept back the retailers' testing bottles for refilling free of charge or, alternatively, may replace empty, damaged or broken bottles with fresh testing bottles on a "one for one" basis. Provided the tax exclusive wholesale value of the perfume contained in each individual bottle does not exceed 5s., such replacement perfume will also be regarded as free of tax. Manufacturers must, of course, keep records of all the transactions for the Customs to view.

If the manufacturer supplies perfume in any other container to the retailer, leaving the onus on the retailer to re-

Lancashire Analyst YEAR'S WORK REVIEWED

THE section of the Lancashire County Analyst's report for 1966 dealing with drugs states that 590 samples were examined during the year of which twenty-one were found to be unsatisfactory. 244 of the samples comprised modern official or proprietary drugs of which nine were commented on adversely. Among the samples commented on in the report were two (from different pharmacists' shops) of junior aspirin tablets containing excessive free salicylic acid. There was evidence that the caps in the remaining bottles of one particularly bad sample were not firmly screwed down. A reminder is given that from January 31, 1966 aspirin tablets, B.P., have been required to conform to a metric and not an imperial standard — one sample purchased was labelled as, and was found to consist of, five grain tablets. The author of the report concurs with other Food and Drugs authorities in objecting to the use of liquid extract of quillaia (found in a sample of cough syrup) for internal use because "it is a powerful internal irritant and has a marked haemolytic action." Another sample of cough syrup labelled "Free from poison" in-

cluded formaldehyde 0.02 per cent. in its formula. The irritant nature of formalin and the fact that it is listed as a Part II poison was brought to the attention of the vendor.

Post-graduate Centre

APPEAL FOR FUNDS

PHARMACISTS have been invited to join as full members the £60,000 Leicester post-graduate centre which is being built and is expected to be in use in the autumn of 1967. The building includes a lecture theatre to seat 200 persons, a large library, tutorial and research rooms and a common room with bar and snack facilities. The centre will be equipped with the latest visual aids, including closed circuit television, and will be ideal for meetings, both professional and social, as well as providing a forum where the allied professions may meet to discuss all aspects of their work. An appeals committee has been formed to raise £1,000 from pharmacists in Leicestershire and Rutland. Members wishing to subscribe should contact the treasurer, Mr. C. Gunn, School of Pharmacy, The Newarke, Leicester. Cheques should be made payable to "Medical Centre Appeal."

Hormones in Cosmetics

LIMIT ON OESTROGEN CONTENT

FOLLOWING discussion with the Toilet Preparations Federation, the Poisons Board has decided that no amendment is necessary to the Poisons List and Rules relating to oestrogenic substances for so long as manufacturers continue their existing practice of not using more than 10,000 I.U. of oestrogenic substance per oz. of inert material. The content of oestrogenic substance should be stated on the containers of all cosmetic products containing hormones. The Federation asks manufacturers contemplating using a higher content in a cosmetic product to obtain the Board's prior approval.

Film Prices

ANOTHER COMPANY PUTS UP PRICES

INCREASED prices for their black and white films have been announced by Agfa-Gevaert Ltd., Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex. The increase, which is approximately 10 per cent., is effective from October 2. Prices of the company's photographic papers will increase similarly in November.

OVERSEAS NEWS

CEYLON

Call for Ban on Exports

THE Ayurvedic Medical Council of Ceylon is seeking a total ban on exports of ayurvedic drugs. The Council has informed the Minister of Health that, unless a complete ban is imposed, there is a risk that ayurvedic plantations may be exterminated. It is reported that there is currently a big demand from West Germany, Switzerland, Yugoslavia, Japan and Italy for ayurvedic herbs from Ceylon. The Council has also suggested that the Government should open land for

fill the testing bottles, then such supplies are chargeable with tax at the full rate.

In the case of tester containers for hand creams and hand lotions and testing stands for lipsticks, face creams, powder or other toilet preparations, the same broad principles apply as in the case of perfume testing stands. The equivalent value of samples here are: 1s. 8d. (wholesale value) in the case of hand creams and hand lotions, 1s. 4d. for creams and 1s. for powder, lipsticks and other toilet preparations.

The Customs have agreed that where standard packs are handed to travellers for the purposes of obtaining orders from retailers or wholesalers, such goods shall not be liable to tax, provided they are retained and the property in the goods remains the manufacturers. Where taxable goods are used for market research or field testing, tax must be accounted for. The Customs are prepared to consider applications for relief from tax on samples which are individually of little value within the limits agreed for testing samples and of a size appreciably smaller than that of the smallest sales pack provided they are to be distributed without charge and unconditionally; applications must be made in each case to the local Officer of Customs and Excise.

Where manufacturers offer to send samples of their products on application through the post, e.g. as a result of a magazine coupon or similar schemes, the making of any charge whatsoever, even for postage, automatically makes such offers conditional and rules such samples outside the terms of the concession.

the cultivation of ayurvedic herbs on a big scale.

FRANCE

New Limitation on Pharmacies

AMONG the new laws affecting pharmacy in France is one that will hinder still further the opening of new premises. At present a new pharmacy can be opened in a town only when the population has been increased by 3,000 inhabitants. That figure is now to be extended to 5,000. The regulation will, however, be waived in the case of new building areas (new towns, or where several blocks of flats have been erected) where the refusal of a pharmacy permit would be prejudicial to the public. There is a concession, too, for pharmacists who sign up as *mutualists*, i.e. agree to operate the Social Security system of assisted medication. The restriction on new pharmacies is, however, dismissed by French pharmacists as a sop to "gild the pill" of a reduction by 3 per cent. on prescribed medicines. One prominent Paris pharmacist said: "The government asked us to choose between providing a public service and becoming merchants, but they are pushing us towards trade. They are encouraging price competition between one pharmacist and another. This is against the public interest. Who will stock medicines that might be urgently required if he fears, through under-cutting, that it will stay on his hands perhaps for months or for ever?"

NEWS IN BRIEF

INFORMATION on careers in chemical engineering is contained in a new free booklet available from the Institution of Chemical Engineers, 16 Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1.

THE Central Council for Health Education, Tavistock House North, Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1, has published a leaflet on prevention of cancer of the breast (price 2s. 9d. per doz.).

THE Office for Scientific and Technical Information has awarded a one-year grant of £2,900 to Professor A. H. Beckett (head of the department of pharmacy, Chelsea College of Science and Technology, University of London) to provide a liaison officer for its chemical information services.

THE Ministry of Health scheme for the provision of Exchequer grants towards the cost of improving medical premises has been revised. The main change is that from October 1 the Executive Council is responsible for approving grants for projects estimated to cost £500 or less.

GOUT may be on the increase in Britain because people are more able to afford meat and drink, according to the director of the clinical division of the Kennedy Institute of Rheumatology, Hammersmith. The Institute is studying the families of gout victims to see if there is a hereditary factor in metabolism which causes gout. There are indications of a relationship between the level of uric in the blood and intelligence levels.

TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

By Xrayser

Chairman's address

The address of the chairman of the British Pharmaceutical Conference at Blackpool (Professor J. B. Stenlake) provided the fascinating picture that builds up under the guidance of the expert who not only knows the wonders of modern science but knows also the historical milestones in its development. The speaker (p. 257 *et seq.*) wisely looked back as well as forward, and he gave a full account of the very wide achievements in the fight against disease. But Professor Stenlake made it clear that, despite the remarkable progress, there could be no complacency. The forces of disease keep bringing fresh troops into the fray — troops that have been conditioned to withstand some of the weapons which gave them pause only a few years previously. We must continue in our search for new weapons, and when they are found they must be used correctly and scientifically for maximum effect. Some of the most effective have been blunted by their improper application, sometimes on too broad a front, and in strengths that allowed the enemy to reform its ranks and to rally with a protective armour. It is paradoxical that, in attempting to recoup itself for its outlay on research and to gain the maximum financial return, industry encouraged a greater use of its products than may be in the ultimate best interests of mankind. Intense competition in the field of antibiotics, for example, coupled with selling techniques perhaps better suited to goods of another kind, must have contributed in some measure to the development of resistant strains. The pharmaceutical industry is deserving of praise for its part in the discovery of new medicines, but it is not — and I am sure it would not claim to be — a philanthropic body. It has a duty to its shareholders. Professor Stenlake stressed the need to guard against the unnecessary use of drugs and to urge, not only a much more effective use of laboratory centres, but the involvement of the pharmacist in such work.

Response to responsibility

The responsibilities of the pharmacist towards the professions and the general public are, as the speaker at the opening Professional Session said, wide and far-reaching. On the whole the duties are carried out with diligence and in a manner that does pharmacy great credit. Indeed, the profession has every reason to feel proud of its achievement and of the integrity of the vast majority. Pharmacy, as Mr. C. G. Drummond emphasised, has a remarkably clean, if not quite perfect, record. But we must bear in mind that there are imperfections in every walk of life, and I am sure that pharmacy's proportion of misfits is not at all remarkable. That is all the more praiseworthy in view of the temptations and pressures to which the pharmacist may be subjected. The appearance, a few days before the Conference, of the Government White Paper had necessarily some bearing on Mr. Drummond's paper, as it had on the speech of the president on the first day, and on the address of the Conference chairman (Professor Stenlake). On the whole the papers, where they dealt with matters that are the subject of attention in the White Paper, served to underline the important parts of the report and to illustrate that pharmaceutical thought is in advance of the proposals we now have to study.

The White Paper

Over the whole Conference one felt the presence of the White Paper. I think the president and the Council were correct in their attitude to it. Open discussion without adequate study could do more harm than good. But the Council, having secured acquiescence on that point by the Conference as a whole, must go quickly to work so that their deliberations may reach branch level at the earliest possible moment. It does not do to take such a document at its face value or to assume that the references to pharmacy are all that they could and should be. There are considerable passages of vague generalities and pharmacists will wish to ensure that all necessary safeguards are written into the legislation finally produced.

LEGAL REPORTS

Magistrate's "unusual step"

POLICE were called and a youth was arrested after an assistant in a chemist's shop noticed that the handwriting on a prescription handed in for drugs was not the writing of the doctor who was purported to have signed it. That was said at Thames magistrates' court on September 14 when David Singh, London, N.1 appeared on remand charged with three offences. Through his counsel, Singh pleaded guilty to endeavouring to obtain 80 Drinamyl tablets and 40 codeine tablets from Hayday's Ltd., 397 Cambridge Heath Road, London, E.2 on August 30, by means of a forged instrument, knowing it to have been forged; receiving three National Health prescription forms; and illegally possessing six Drinamyl tablets at his address. A police officer said that Singh told the police that a man named David Lee gave him the forms. Lee had been traced and was charged with receiving the forms and forging them, but failed to answer his bail and a warrant was out for his arrest. It appeared, said the officer, that Singh's story was true. He was not "pushing" drugs and his only part in it was to change the prescriptions. On the face of it, said the magistrate, it looked a serious case, but he was prepared to accept what had been said, and it had put a different complexion on the matter. He said he was taking the unusual step of conditionally discharging Singh for twelve months on each offence on payment of £10 costs.

COMPANY NEWS

MURPHY CEMICAL CO., LTD.—Mr. John R. Morris, M.A. (Oxon), has been appointed marketing director.

DISTILLERS CO., LTD., announced on September 20 the issue of £30,000,000 7½ per cent. unsecured loan stock at £98 per cent. redeemable in 1988-93.

ILFORD, LTD.—Dr. W. A. Cowdrey, B.Sc., has resigned from the board. Mr. A. E. Frost, treasurer, Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., has been appointed a director in his place.

CYANAMID OF GREAT BRITAIN, LTD.—Mr. S. M. Peretz has been named managing director. He succeeds Mr. H. C. Plevin who has been appointed chairman of the board. Mr. Peretz was until recently a director of Boots, Ltd. He will be responsible for the manufacturing and sale of Cyanamid medical, agricultural and industrial products in Great Britain, including export to other world markets served by the United Kingdom organisation. Mr. T. J. Woodthorpe has also been elected a member of the board and appointed director of manufacturing.

PROCTER & GAMBLE, LTD.—A new marketing division, Leading Overseas Products, has been established (headquarters: 2 Old Bond Street, London, W.1) to make available to the United Kingdom public Procter & Gamble products that have been successful in overseas markets but which would not otherwise be available in Britain. Leading Overseas Products will operate separately from Procter &

Gamble's other marketing divisions in Britain. Some of its products will be manufactured in Britain, others imported, at least initially. First brand to be introduced is Lava, a soap containing pumice that is manufactured by Procter & Gamble, U.S.A. Sales agents for Lava are Food Brokers, Ltd., Crown House, Morden, Surrey.

TIMOTHY WHITES & TAYLORS LTD.—Estimated group trading profit for the six months ended July 15 amounted to £1,206,956 (£1,346,849 for the same period in 1966). After charging depreciation and interest etc., the group net profit before taxation was £721,201 (£881,339). After tax net profit was £419,201 (£516,239). Although business has increased, profits were reduced by the selective employment tax which cost over £140,000 in the half year. In addition there has been a reduction in income from dispensing although the numbers of prescriptions dispensed were approximately the same. Sales since July 15 have continued to increase, and the number of prescriptions dispensed now exceeds the total for the same period last year. An interim dividend of 3 per cent. (same) is declared.

BUSINESS CHANGES

IZAL, LTD., Thorncliffe, Sheffield, have appointed Mr. A. Dunworth brand manager for their aerosols, soft tissue, etc., and development projects.

THE London office of the Northern Ireland Ministry of Commerce has moved to 11 Berkeley Street, W.1 (telephone: 01-493 0601).

E. H. DICKINSON (CHEMISTS) LTD., have acquired the business of Eaton the Chemist, Ltd., Arndale House, Doncaster Road, Goldthorpe, Rotherham, Yorks.

MR. E. J. DRACOTT, M.P.S., has acquired the business of Mr. S. G. Mote, M.P.S., F.B.O.A., at 4 Craddocks Parade, Ashted, Surrey. Mr. Mote, who opened the business in 1937, is continuing his optical practice at the same address.

PERSONALITIES

MR. J. O. PAUL (a director, Kingsway Chemists of Nigeria, Ltd., and the company's Nigeria pharmaceutical sales manager) is in Britain attending a twelve week management course at Manchester University's Business school.

MR. M. POWER, M.P.S.I., a former president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, and a member of Council, has been honoured by having conferred on him the rank of Knight of Magistral Grace, one of the highest honours in the gift of the Sovereign and Military Orders of Malta.

PROFESSOR R. M. KENEDI, who delivered the Conference lecture at Blackpool on September 14 (see p. 284), is an engineer by profession. In his address he acknowledged his debt to Emeritus Professor J. P. Todd, a pharmacist and past chairman of Conference, through whose initiative and encouragement he had come to collaborate with Mr. T. Gibson, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. (now visiting professor

of bioengineering at the University of Strathclyde). That collaboration led, in 1963, to the establishment with Medical Research Council support of the present bioengineering unit at the University, of which the lecturer is professor. The unit is one of only three specialising in the subject in Britain.

MR. K. W. YOUINGS, who delivered the second paper at the Wednesday morning professional session of the British Pharmaceutical Conference on "Pharmacists and the supply of Veterinary Medicines" is the manager of a pharmacy in Castle Cary, Somerset. After an apprenticeship with Boots, Ltd., Devonport, Mr. Youings qualified as a pharmacist from Plymouth Technical College in 1938, having been the Society's Devon and Cornwall exhibitionist for 1937. After a short spell managing a private pharmacy he was drafted into the army where he remained until the end of the 1939-45 war. Subsequent experience has included a spell as a medical representative with Eli Lilly, Ltd., and work as manager of a number of country pharmacies. He settled down to his present position as manager of Bonds (Chemists), Ltd., Castle Cary in 1951. He joined the Agricultural and Veterinary Pharmacy Group of the Pharmaceutical Society when it was formed and was co-opted on to the general practice subcommittee of the Council's Practice Committee in 1965. In 1965 he delivered a paper on "Dispensing by Doctors" to a southern area meeting of the National Pharmaceutical Union. He has a son, Mr. K. M. Youings, who is also a pharmacist.

DEATHS

COBURN.—On September 11 Mr. Herbert Coburn, M.P.S.I., Main Street, Donegal, Eire. Mr. Coburn who qualified in 1929 was also an extensive farmer. He was a native of Tandragee, co. Armagh, Northern Ireland, and took up residence in Donegal forty years ago. He is survived by his wife, two sons and three daughters.

DREW.—On August 29, Mr. John Clifford Drew, M.P.S., 86 High Street, Deal, Kent. Mr. Drew qualified in 1933.

JANNAWAY.—On August 20, Mr. Leonard William Jannaway, M.P.S., 103 Earlshall Road, Eltham, London, S.E.9. Mr. Jannaway qualified in 1923.

LOXLEY.—Recently, Mr. Cyril Charles Loxley, M.P.S., Station Approach, West Byfleet, Surrey. Mr. Loxley qualified in 1928.

MULREANY.—Unexpectedly, on September 13, Mr. Michael James Mulreany, M.P.S.I., Cathedral View, Sligo, Eire. Mr. Mulreany qualified in 1928 and opened a pharmacy in Wine Street, Sligo. He was elected to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland in 1963. Only the day before his death he had attended the Council's monthly meeting in Dublin and had taken a prominent part in the discussions. A gold medallist of the Society and a former examiner to both the Licence and the Assistants' examinations, Mr. Mulreany was the official pharmacist to Sligo County Council

and had been for several years a member of Sligo Town Vocational Education Committee and a member of Sligo cathedral choir. He is survived by his wife, a son and a daughter.

A colleague writes:—The death of Mr. Michael J. Mulreany came as a profound shock to his colleagues on the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland. Only the previous day he had attended the monthly meeting in Dublin and his colleagues commented on the fact that he seemed to be in exceptionally good form. For, though in poor health for some time, he succeeded in disguising the fact through a never-failing sense of humour. He was not the type to indulge in self-pity, the cheerful countenance belying the fact that, for months previously he had been a very sick man. Mr. Mulreany came on to the Council in 1963. Though turned sixty years of age he entered with a vigour and enthusiasm which would do credit to a man much his junior into the work of the Council, and soon won the esteem and regard of his colleagues. At much personal inconvenience he made the monthly trip to Dublin and sat through the energy-demanding morning session of the Council as well as participating in the monthly meeting proper. Though new to pharmacy legislation at Council level, he was no stranger to pharmacists generally. For years previously he had made his name as an able administrator as a member and former chairman of the West of Ireland Chemists' Association and as a member of *Comhairle Na Nimheanna* (the Poisons Board). A stout champion and a doughty fighter in the cause of pharmacy, he never allowed bureaucracy to trample on what he considered to be the rights of his profession. He was a dedicated pharmacist who spent himself in the cause of advancing the interests of the profession he loved so much. His death leaves a void which will be hard to fill.

OWSTON.—On September 4, Mr. Henry Owston, M.P.S., 4 Woodland Ravine, Scarborough, Yorks. Mr. Owston qualified in 1923.

REES.—On August 23, Mr. Joseph Dyffryn Rees, M.P.S., 10 Manor Court Road, Nuneaton, Warwicks. Mr. Rees qualified in 1927.

TEMPLETON.—On September 12, Mr. Alexander Templeton, J.P.,



M. P. S. N. I. Coleraine Road, Garvagh, co. Londonderry, Northern Ireland, aged seventy-four. Mr. Templeton was a past president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland. He underwent an operation some months

ago and subsequently had a slight relapse but seemed to be making good recovery when he died. Born at Portaferry, Mr. Templeton carried on a

successful business in Garvagh for fifty years. In addition to being a member of Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland, he was a member of the executive committee of the Ulster Chemists' Association and a member of the Northern Ireland Local Pharmaceutical Committee. A member of the Northern Ireland Hospitals Authority, he was recently appointed the Authority's representative on the Northern Ireland Poisons Board. He was also a Freemason of provincial status and in his younger days a motor-ing enthusiast.

Mr. W. Gorman (secretary, Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland) writes: Alec lived a full and active life. He found time to participate in organisations in his own district as well as in national pharmaceutical affairs. Despite the distance from his home to Belfast, few members of Council have a better attendance record. He came regularly and he came early and though he was not always the first to express his views on any topic, his opinions were worth hearing. A generous man, he was essentially unobtrusive by nature, did not suffer fools gladly, and speedily exposed any humbug. He was particularly interested in the well-being of hospital pharmacists. I know something of the help he gave to other pharmacists who were less fortunate financially. Alec's passing will be widely mourned and our sincere sympathy goes out to his widow, who is also a pharmacist, and to his son and daughter.

TOD.—On August 31, Mr. Adam Hopkirk Tod, M.P.S., 142 St. Stephen Street, Edinburgh. Mr. Tod qualified in 1912.

TOMLINSON.—On August 28, Clifford Tomlinson, M.P.S., 205A Barnsley Road, Cudworth, near Barnsley, Yorks. Mr. Tomlinson qualified in 1942.

WALMSLEY.—On August 10, Mr. Harold Walmsley, 1 Park Road, Twickenham, Middlesex. Mr. Walmsley qualified in 1911 and retired from the Register in 1964.

WARDELL.—On August 23, Mr. Alan Edward Wardell, M.P.S., 42 Chestnut Avenue, Billericay, Essex. Mr. Wardell qualified in 1954.

INQUESTS

Oral Contraceptives Warning.—The Nottingham coroner on September 13 urged all women who took "birth control pills," to consult their doctor if they notice any ill-effects, particularly breathlessness. He was speaking at a resumed inquest on Mrs. Pearl Pullen, Dagmar Grove, Beeston, Nottinghamshire. He recorded a verdict that she died from thrombosis of the pulmonary arteries and said he was satisfied from the medical evidence that her condition was related to the use of oral contraceptives. The coroner said that nothing in the evidence suggested that those using the oral contraceptives should discontinue them. But they should bear in mind there was a remote risk that pulmonary thrombosis might arise. A feature of Mrs. Pullen's case, and one that would no doubt be considered by the Dunlop Committee, was that the ill-effects appeared to have arisen when she changed the type of pill.

BRANCH EVENTS

SHEFFIELD Drug Addiction

WITH the co-operation of Mr. F. St. D. Rowntree (Sheffield's health education officer) a special meeting for the staffs of local wholesalers was recently held on the problem of drug addiction. Mr. Rowntree gave an introduction and the film "Narcotics . . . the Decision," followed by a film from the Coventry Branch of the Society, were shown. A psychiatrist then gave the medical point of view and the final speaker was an inspector of police from the local drug squad.

BOURNEMOUTH "Dorset Lakes"

MEMBERS of Bournemouth Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, their friends and families, arrived at Poole Quay one evening recently to join the "Matapan" luxury motor cruiser, which had been chartered exclusively for the evening. A stiff south-westerly wind was whipping up the surface of the water in the harbour and doing even more magnificent things with the usually calm waters of Bournemouth Bay. Against such a contingency the pharmacists, determined to enjoy the facilities provided, had equipped themselves with a variety of sea-sickness remedies plus the odd pessimistic polythene bag. Guests were welcomed

aboard by Miss Phyllis Tompkins (Branch chairman) and Mr. Barrie Thompson (vice-chairman and social secretary) and Mrs. Thompson. The first hour-and-a-half of the cruise was taken up with a tour of the "Dorset lakes," an apt misnomer for the confines of Poole harbour. Passengers were then subjected to a taste of wind and water in the twilight as, in search of an ultimately calmer anchorage, the skipper set out for Old Harry Rock and Studland Bay, a quest that was approved. For half an hour before mooring, the boat anchored in the lee of Brownsea Island, during which time members relaxed in the bar and lounge or danced to records on the afterdeck, eventually disembarking at Poole Quay.



Aboard the "Matapan" near Brownsea Island.

NEW PRODUCTS AND PACKS

OVER-THE-COUNTER MEDICINALS

Lozenges Containing Domiphen.—A new product, Modicare lozenges, of United Chemists Association, Ltd., Ucal Works, Cheltenham, Glos, contains in each lozenge 0.5 mgm. of domiphen bromide. The quaternary ammonium compound is regarded as specific against bacterial and fungal infections of the mouth and throat, effective for preventing and treating sore throats, and useful against ulceration of the mouth and gums and as an antiseptic following dental treatment. The lozenges are made not by compression but by the traditional lozenge-making process using sugar and gums and a pleasant flavouring. The product is thus free from any suggestion of grittiness. The pack is a tube of twenty.

Treating Acne With Vitamins.—Intec Proprietaries (U.K.) Ltd., Crown House, London Road, Morden, Surrey, a new subsidiary company of Organon Laboratories Ltd., formed to market cosmetic, toiletry and proprietary pharmaceutical products (including Endocil) is launching Sylvakleer vitaminised tablets for the treatment of acne spots and pimples. Each tablet contains 10,000 units of vitamin A and 150 mgm. of calcium chloride. The tablets are claimed unique, "because their scientifically balanced formula has been specially devised to clear acne spots and pimples right where they start—in the blood stream." The pack contains forty tablets. Work in South Africa is understood to have shown that 86 per cent. of the cases studied improved.

PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES

Low-Cost Oral Contraceptive.—The British Drug Houses, Ltd., Graham Street, London, N.1, launched on September 18 the first British low-cost oral contraceptive, Nuvacon, in the United Kingdom. The product results from the company's continuing research aimed at lowering the side effects of oral contraceptives, here achieved by including, with ethinyloestradiol, 2 mgm. of megestrol acetate in each tablet (half

the amount used in Volidan, the first British oral contraceptive launched by Messrs. B.D.H. four years ago.) Nuvacon provides for the first time, state the manufacturers, the benefits of low-dose oral contraception with the benefits of megestrol acetate. The pack holds twenty-one tablets.

COSMETICS AND TOILETRIES

Make-up That Moisturises.—A new product, Total Finish, in the Outdoor Girl series of Myram Picker, Ltd., Hook Rise, Kingston By-pass, Surbiton, Surrey, is claimed to have solved all the problems caused by the drying-up of the skin after the use of make-up. Total Finish is described as "smooth-looking and as fussless as any good all-in-one, but specially moisturised." It is claimed to give exceptional coverage without covering-up, and to leave the skin with a natural silky smooth finish. The product is available in natural, light, medium and dark shades.

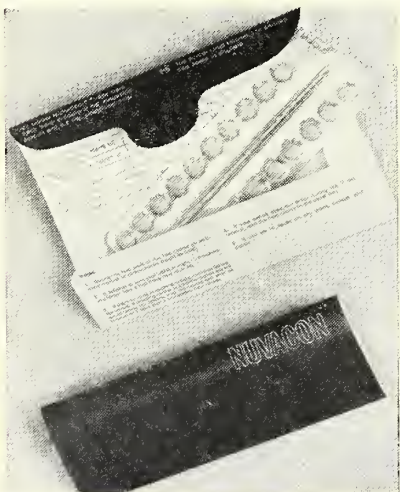
"Aggressive but Not Overpowering."—A new *Signoricci* range of men's toiletries introduced by Shulton (Great Britain), Ltd. 100 Brompton Road, London, S.W.3, is designed to capture "today's totally groomed man, who knows that man's fragrance would make aggressive claims yet never be overpowering." The fluted bottles in which the *Signoricci* preparations are presented are specially designed by Lalique of Paris. The blend contains galbanum d'Arabia, patchouli, oak moss, bergamot, vetivert, ylang-ylang, and lemon and orange aldehydes. The range includes an after-shave lotion in two sizes, soap singly and in box of three, toilet-water atomiser and refill, and toilet water in three sizes.

"Gentle" Hair Lightener.—Toni Co., 101 Syon Lane, Great West Road, Isleworth, Middlesex, are launching in October "gentle" hair lightener, latest addition to the Casual range of hair colourants. The new lightener has the special tone applicator that allows women to apply the solution with a minimum of handling and without prior mixing. The solution then shampoos in. Unlike other hair lighteners, say Messrs. Toni, Casual Lightener is

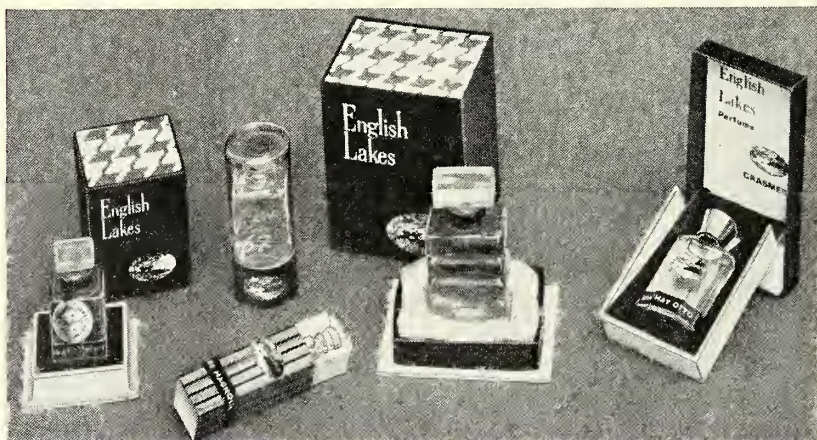
a complete lightener, enabling women to change their hair colour from dark brunette to shades of blonde, or to stop anywhere in between—sunny brown, golden red or blonde. Moreover, the kit may be used for a whole head application or for two retouches.

A "Goldsilver" Collection.—A new "goldsilver" collection has been created by Coty (England), Ltd., 3 Stratford Place, London, W.1, especially for the 1967 party season. The translucence of new products is claimed a perfect foil for the current trend towards shining and glistening textures in high-fashion fabrics and accessories. The series comprises translucent gold highlighter, designed to minimise shadows and lines and give a youthful glow to the skin; translucent pressed powder in "Moongleam" pale, pearly and "Candlegleam" warm shades; translucent jewelled finishers gold and "Tourmaline" (silver rose) shades, both free; lipsticks in "Sheer Silver," "Shock Silver" (silvery pink), "Silver Sundown" (pale flame); and "Silver Laven-der."

Perfumes from Lakeland.—Success in Grasmere and Bowness-on-Windermere international shopping centres in the Lake District has brought wider demands for the perfumes created by English Lakes Perfumery, Ltd., Grasmere. Distribution arrangements have accordingly been made with J. H. Haywood, Ltd., Nottingham, and E. H. Butler & Sons, Ltd., Leicester, to make the products available throughout the North and Midlands. Initially four perfumes are being offered, namely Lakes Magnolia, a "clinging, sophisticated perfume recommended for the fair and young"; Tarn Hows Otto (a flower perfume—"a note of lilies and lilac cunningly blended with the rich green aroma of Oakmoss and a hint of vetivert") recommended for the young sophisticate and for both blondes and brunettes; Brathay Otto, "a good all round perfume" that is "particularly good with furs and leather"; and Cumberland Otto, an "exotic gardenia with strong woody undertones" and understood to be "at its best in a warm atmosphere and ideal for ballroom and evening wear." Gift packs of $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ and



Wallet pack of Nuvacon.



Products from the Lakeland range.

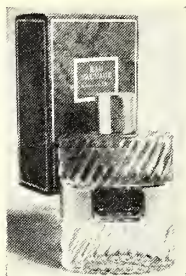
1 oz. are available, together with a 1/2-oz. travel pack. The mini pak and English Lakes 67 are designed for the "impulse purchase." Stockists are supplied with a sampler unit to enable customers to test the company's claim "Lasts Longer than Any." The company makes a feature of its tele-perfume world-wide gift-service, which is operated through retailers who accept customers' introductions and payments and transfer the instructions to the company, who accept full responsibility for transit, invoicing and dispatch of the perfumes to the chemist.



A NEW PRESENTATION: Balenciaga perfumes and toilet waters are now in the new and elegant presentation illustrated. Suppliers are French Perfumery Co., Ltd., 35a Bessborough Place, London, S.W.1.



Left: Lorilu foundation mousse by Misslyn (Italian Laboratories, Ltd., 33 Newman Street, London, W.1). **Right:** Eau Sauvage of Parfums Christian Dior, Paris.

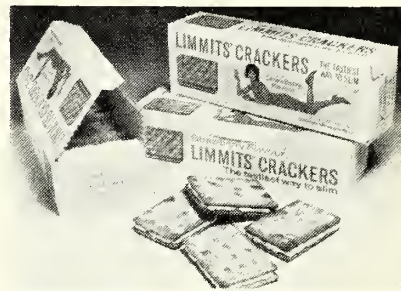


Autumn Collection. — With their new autumn cosmetic collection Lenthéric, Ltd., 17 Old Bond Street, London, W.1, have completed the launch of more new cosmetic products than they have ever introduced in one season before. For their new nail-colour range Messrs. Lenthéric have taken eight lipstick colours, six already established, and two new this autumn, and added a ninth colour "exclusive to nails." The colours range from the pale pearlised "Pink Coolie" and darker pearlised "Plum Coolie," through the soft warmth of "Crème de Rose," the dark sophistication of "Crème de Cognac," and the sunny heat of "Honey Side Up" to the sugar-

mouse pinks "More Pink" and "Less Pink," with finally "Frosted Silver," conceived as the perfect complement to "Frosted Lighting" and "Frosted Dusting." Lenthéric's new foundation and powder range, new natural nail colour, base coat, top coat and remover. "Frosted Lighting" is a new cream foundation "that's sparked with iridescence," and offered in creamy light, pinky light and pinky beige shades. "Frosted Dusting" is a pressed powder that is offered in one neutral shade.

SLIMMING PREPARATIONS

Strawberry Crackers. — Unicliffe, Ltd., Stonar, Sandwich, Kent, have added to their Limmits crackers range



a strawberry flavoured cracker. Each packet contains twelve, providing three complete meals at 350 calories each.

World's largest factory for hair-curler production

100 BRITONS VISIT CARMEN WORKS IN COPENHAGEN

A WHITE-MINI-SKIRTED girls' band greeted British representatives of various retail, wholesale and trade associations when their aircraft touched-down at Copenhagen Airport on September 14. The 103 strong party were on a four day visit to Denmark at the invitation of the Carmen Curler Co., Ltd.

Still Being Enlarged

Climax of the tour was a visit to the company's factory at the harbour town of Kalundborg, about sixty miles from Copenhagen. Claimed to have the

largest production plant of its kind in the world, the factory is capable of producing 10,000 Carmen curlers every twenty-four hours. The Carmen headquarters occupies about 110,000 sq. ft. of space and employs around 600 workers. It is in the process of being enlarged to meet increased demands for the Carmen curlers from the company's customers in twenty-seven countries.

Established only three years ago (two years in Britain) the company has made remarkable progress and is now listed among the top fifteen manufacturers in Denmark. Brain child of Arne Peder-

sen (president of the company) the Carmen electrically heated rollers are claimed to give the user a salon hair style in ten minutes. They retain the heat for up to twenty minutes and can be used on dry hair or when the hair has been washed and towel-dried.

Details of a quarter of a million £'s sales-promotion campaign, including a Carmen Millionaire Holiday competition are announced on another page. Posters, showcards, crownners, and window stickers are available to stockists, who can also win a number of cash prizes.



At left: Assembling Carmen curlers in the company's factory in Copenhagen. At right: Mr. and Mrs. Arne Pedersen (centre of picture) with, on their left, Mr. Harold V. Bolson (chairman of the Carmen Curler Co. in Britain) and, on their right, Mr. and Mrs. Pressman (joint managing directors of the British company). Seated is Mr. Leslie H. Bolson (a director).

TRADE NOTES

Change in Pack Size.—From September 25 William R. Warner & Co., Ltd., Eastleigh, Hants, are increasing the tube size of Anusol-HC ointment from 10 gm. to 15 gm.

Change of Product Name.—Rybar Laboratories, Ltd., 6 Park Avenue, Tankerton, Kent, announce that the product formerly marketed as Tephamine is now renamed Ad.A.M. (adult antispasmodic mixture).

Week-end for Men.—The Arden-for-men item illustrated in our Christmas goods review, on September 2 was the Week-end containing Cologne, after-shave, soap, hair cream, and talc, price 21s. 3d. [Corrected note]

Carriage-paid Terms Changed.—From October 2 the minimum value of a trade and veterinary order from Parke, Davis & Co., Staines Road, Hounslow, Middlesex, qualifying for free carriage is increased from £5 to £10 net, exclusive of purchase tax.

Agents in Eire.—Albion Soap Co., Ltd., 30 Thames Street, Hampton-on-Thames, Middlesex, have appointed Rice Steele & Co. Ltd., 4 Brabazon Street, Dublin 8, their agents for Simple Soap in the Republic of Ireland from October 1.

Now Sold Singly.—Six preparations in the Guards range of toiletries for men of Potter & Moore, Ltd., Seymour Road, Leyton, E.10, are now available individually in "ultra-masculine" grey, white and gold packs. The formula of each product now includes "just a dash" of citrus Cologne.

An Addition to the Range.—To their range of "economy" brands of tablets Berk Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Catteshall Lane, Godalming, Surrey, have added Flexazone phenylbutazone tablets, B.P. The tablets are available in packs of 250 and 1,000 100-mgm. and of 250 200-mgm. tablets.

Now With Tamper-proof Caps.—Riker Laboratories, Morley Street, Loughborough, Leics, state that all bottles of thirty and 300 capsules of Duromine, Durophet and Durophet-M are now fitted with Viskring caps—"a security measure designed to enable wholesalers and pharmacists to determine whether the pack has been tampered with by unauthorised persons."

Now A Part 1 Poison.—International Laboratories, Ltd., 205 Hook Road, Chessington, Surrey, have improved the formula of their Relaxa-Tabs. The product now contains codeine, and all deliveries from mid-September have therefore been subject to Part 1, Schedule 7 of the Poisons Rules. The new cartons are distinguished by red lettering on the reverse. The fifteen-tablet size has been abandoned in favour of an eighteen-tablet pack. The thirty-six-tablet pack is unchanged.

Poultry Vaccines Discontinued.—Rationalisation within the Guinness pharmaceutical interests has led Twyford Laboratories to cease production of vaccines for combating fowl pest and infectious bronchitis in poultry. The vaccines are marketed in the United Kingdom by Crookes Labora-

tories, Ltd., Basingstoke, Hants, and future requirements of the vaccines are being supplied by Philips-Duphar, Amsterdam, Holland. Messrs. Crookes state that there will be no interruption in the availability of any of the products.

Lines Crossed.—Captions for items by Raywarp Textiles, Ltd., Alfred Street North, Nottingham, in our recent Christmas gift feature were inadvertently reversed. On p. 205 is illustrated boudoir Cap No. 391 the correct description of which is "Bonnet trimmed with lace and tiered frill in acetate drum with Christmas card and supplied individually packed in a sturdy card outer 9s. 11d." The illustration on p. 208 is of a "Frothy nylon boudoir bonnet trimmed with a bunch of flowers; packed in acetate drum with a Christmas card and supplied individually contained in a sturdy card outer 17s. 11d."

No Connection with I.C.I.—Beecham Research Laboratories, Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, and the pharmaceuticals division of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., Alderley Park, Macclesfield, Ches. wish to make it clear that I.C.I. has no connection whatsoever with any company now using the letters I.C.P. to sell pharmaceutical products in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland. The joint statement is prompted by a letter which Beecham Research Laboratories recently sent out widely to the trade stating that it had come to their notice that canisters displaying on the label the initials I.C.P. over the address 7 Upper Fitzwilliam Street, Dublin, 2, and marked in one instance ampicillin 250-mgm. capsules and in another Penbriton 250-mgm capsules were being distributed in the United Kingdom. The letter went on to point out that the material bearing the labels referred to was not manufactured or sold by Messrs. Beecham, and that, when analysed, it was found to contain not ampicillin but penicillin V. Messrs. Beecham have also made it clear that all Ampicillin in canisters which bear their name and trade marks is perfectly sound, and queries need not be raised about it.

Bonus Offers

CLAIROL, LTD., 66 Baker Street, London, W.1. Colorfast shampoo, 4-oz. size. Twelve invoiced as ten. Clairol condition. Twelve invoiced as ten. Until November 3.

EDWARD TAYLOR, LTD., Crown corn caps. 7 doz. invoiced as 6 doz. October 1 to November 30.

JACKEL & CO., LTD., Kitty Brewster Estate, Blyth, Northumberland. Tommee Tippee baby needs. Tommee Tippee baby sponges free with bonus display parcel of fork and spoon set, blanket clips, mugs and hot plates.

LENBROOK LABORATORIES, LTD., 1 Thane Road West, Nottingham. Twenty-four packs of 500 Sweetex invoiced as fifteen, thirty-six packs of 300 invoiced as 24. Until September 30.

ROBINSON & SONS, LTD., Wheatbridge

Mills, Chesterfield, Derbys. Thermo-gene. Twelve invoiced as eleven. Until October 31.

Premium Offers

ELIDA, LTD., P.O. Box I.D.Y., Portman Square, London, W.1. Sunslk. Pendant watch and chain at a saving of 49s. 6d. in return for a Sunslk label. Glook washable flame-proof cuddly toy at saving of 3s. 6d. each in exchange for label from a Sunslk hair spray.

GIBBS PROPRIETARIES, LTD., Hesketh House, Portman Square, London, W.1. S.R. toothpaste. Four prints of well known paintings, each approximately 23 by 18 in., at a saving of 16s. 9d. in return for S.R. carton.

JEYES GROUP, LTD., High Street, London, E.13. Ibcot. Pair of fitted nylon bedsheets (double and single sizes) in return for un-gummed portion of label on Ibcot bottle. Till October 31.

KIMBERLY - CLARK, LTD., Larkfield, nr, Maidstone, Kent. "New extra-strength Kleenex for men." Sixpence off initial purchase (by return of coupon to retailer, who will deduct the amount from next purchase).

Competitions

ATLAS LIGHTING, LTD., Thorn House, Upper St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2. Photoflash competition (for members of the photographic trade). Winners included two chemists. Third prize-winner, Mr. R. Dowdle, M.P.S. (E. H. Slater, Ltd., High Street, Epping), received £75 worth of premium bonds, and fourth prize-winner Mr. W. H. Spyvee, M.P.S. (R. C. Johnson, Ltd., 28 Old Market, Grimsby, Lincs), received £25.

BRISTOL-MYERS CO., LTD., Stonefield Way, South Ruislip, Middlesex. Score "Win a Yacht" competition run in co-operation with *Daily Mirror* was won by Kenneth Phillips, Padstow, Cornwall and Michael McInnes, Lincoln.

ELIDA, LTD., P.O. Box I.D.Y., Portman Square, London, W.1. "Miss Shine" contest to find the girl with the shiniest hair, run in *Annabel* magazine and jointly sponsored by the magazine and the company was won by Miss June Madeira, Liverpool. Hundreds of readers entered the competition.

A WANDER, LTD., 42 Upper Grosvenor Street, London, W.1. Ovaltine summer competition. Names of winners of sixty Electrolux 36 refrigerators have been announced.

WILKINSON SWORD, LTD., Sword Works, Southfield Road, London, W.4: window display competition. Chemists obtained four of the seven first prizes of two-week luxury spring cruises for two. They were Collin's (Claude Benton, Ltd.), Norwich, S. Robinson, 19 Broad Street, Blaenavon, Mons., Wallace Chemists, Ltd., 43 Cross Lane, Radcliffe, and Mr. E. Ashley, 4 Cheapside, Derby.

Discontinued

BERK PHARMACEUTICALS, LTD., Catteshall Lane, Godalming, Surrey. Biogastrone tablets, 25-mgm. (to avoid confusion due to the availability of two strengths of tablet). Surplus stocks of complete packs may be returned to wholesalers or the company for credit before October 14. Supplies of Biogastrone 50-mgm. scored tablets are not affected.

DISTA PRODUCTS, LTD., Fleming Road, Speke, Liverpool, 24. Allegron tablets, 10-mgm. (pack of twenty-five); Distivit tablets 20-microgm. (pack of twenty-five); Distaquaine V tablets, 125-mgm. and 250-mgm. (packs of twelve); Distaquaine V elixir; and Distaquaine V elixir 40 free acid preparations.

KNOLL, LTD., Victoria Way, Burgess Hill, Sussex. Akineton tablets (tube of twenty). Calcium Diureton. Cardiazol-dicodid drops. Cardiazol-ephedrine tablets, drops and ampoules. Eventin dragees (distribution until stocks in Britain are exhausted). Iod-calcium-diuretin tablets. Papaverin tablets. Priatan tablets, liquid and ampoules. Solventol jelly (tablets still available). Styptol dragees.



95,665
attempts in
**SLIMMERS-WINNERS
CONTEST!**

(You really sold a lot of SAXIN!)

The Saxin Slimmers-Winners Contest was a winner! So we'd like to thank everyone who helped and congratulate the lucky prize winners in the trade contest.

National Winner: (Colour TV or £250 cash)

Mrs. Sheila Hill, Coventry, Warwickshire

Area Winners: (Gold Watches worth £45)

Miss J. Hart, Bexhill-on-Sea, Sussex. Miss L. A. Burdett, Plymstock, Devon

Mrs. A. Robinson, York. Mrs. E. J. D. McConnell, Kilmarnock, Ayrshire

With gold watches also for the following Managers:

R. M. Hill MPS, M. W. Brough MPS, J. M. Brown MPS, T. L. Wood MPS W. S. McConnell MPS

Saxin has the major share of the sweetener-tablet market and is currently supported by a scintillating advertising campaign. It's designed to keep Saxin's image on top with the consumer, and to bring you more new Saxin customers!



THE WINNERS

who have booked
their passage
or have won other prizes



The Wilkinson Sword Window Display Competition has been a great success. We have seen some magnificent displays. We should like to take this opportunity to thank everyone who entered for making this event such a success.

Here is the list of winners of the Spring Cruises and runner-up prizes.

- Scotland and Northern Ireland **First Prize**—A. Graham, 50 Victoria Road, Dundee
Second Prize—V. E. Reaney, 12 Lisburn Street, Hillsborough, N. Ireland
Third Prize—S. T. Marshall, 414 London Road, Glasgow, SE
- South **First Prize**—E. Price, 84 Annerley Road, London SE19
Second Prize—Mr. Dix, 27 Belmont Grove, Bedhampton, Plymouth, Hants
Third Prize—G. V. Gowing, 17 Queen Street, Hershaw
- South East **First Prize**—Collin's (Claude Benton Ltd), The Walk, Norwich, Norfolk
Second Prize—L. A. Mason, 620c Green Lane, Goodmayes, Ilford, Essex
Third Prize—Frank Smith, Dereham Road, Norwich, Norfolk
- South West **First Prize**—Robinson, 19 Broad Street, Blaenavon, Pontypool, Mons.
Second Prize—Hocketts Ltd., 273 Gloucester Road, Bishopston, Bristol
Third Prize—Pollyblank, Ebrington Street, Plymouth, Devon



- North West **First Prize**—G. Spencer, Wallace (Chemists Ltd), 43 & 43a Cross Lane, Radcliffe, Lancs.
Second Prize—J. Wood, 265 Ripponden Road, Oldham, Lancs.
Third Prize—Alan Dean, 76 Shakespeare Street, Manchester 13
- North East **First Prize**—L. Steele Ltd, 8 Albert Street, Harrogate, Yorks.
Second Prize—Tony's, 8 Old Bank Road, Mirfield, Yorks.
Third Prize—D. Whittaker, Oakworth Road, Oakworth, Keighley
- Midlands **First Prize**—E. Ashley, Cheapside, Derby.
Second Prize—Mr. W. H. Dews, 210 Wychall Lane, Birmingham 30
Third Prize—Ronalde Hairdressing for Men, Trinity Walk, Nottingham



C&D

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Clues for the Conference Organisers

THOUGH the proceedings at the Blackpool Conference meeting may rarely, if at all, have attained the brilliance or ingenuity of the town's unique illuminations, there were noteworthy innovations in its programme. How they and the regular features were received should, when studied by the Conference organisers, provide material for shaping policy on the future of the Conference, a matter upon which a pronouncement has been promised.

Regular attenders noted early the absence of a Conference excursion from the programme, and when, at the closing session, they had the opportunity to comment upon the omission, their disapproval was emphatically expressed at the microphone and by vote. That they did so may have come as a shock to those purists on the Executive who see the science sessions as the sole core and credential of a pharmaceutical conference, but the vote, with only two dissentients, must have included many attenders of the science sessions, which in fact were specially well supported this year, attracting 200 or more at each. To that encouraging feature the absence of "doubling up" may, of course, have contributed.

An innovation that was enthusiastically acclaimed was the experimental "discussion forum" chaired by Professor Stenlake on Tuesday morning. Each of the four papers presented threw new light on various aspects of "Developments in Drug Distribution and Metabolism Studies". But why keep the whole thing hush-hush? On reflection the organisers will, we hope, come to the conclusion that the techniques described, their significance and implications, were eminently worthy of relay to members not fortunate enough to have been in Blackpool to hear them.

In the professional sessions the discussions perhaps fell short of the heights. It may be that Mr. Drummond's paper was too full of nutriment to be digested at a single hearing over a platform microphone. The paper will, in our view, repay reading and rereading, and should become recommended, if not compulsory, reading at least for those taking up pharmacy as a career.

The symposium session came a little nearer to sparkle, if not to combustion. A remark by Dr. K. R. Capper in the course of his plea for a practical, rather than a strictly academic, approach to the problem of microbiological contamination of topical products was stigmatised as "stone age" from one of the platform

speakers. Later Mr. J. P. Kerr came strongly to the defence of Dr. Capper.

Rather more "bite" came in the exchanges between floor and platform in the discussion on veterinary matters. Main point of contention was the sales restrictions applied by some manufacturers of veterinary products. Whether, as an outcome, more pharmacists come to engage in veterinary business remains to be seen. For many the opportunity certainly exists, but their interest must be serious. The field is not one for dabblers.

One event of Conference week that will be long remembered was the Conference lecture by Professor Kenedi. "Biomedical Engineering" would not have seemed a subject to whet the appetites of pharmacists, but the lecturer had the rare gift of firing an audience with his own enthusiasm. His witty commentary on the slides and film soon overcame any shortcomings of knowledge of engineering among his hearers. Spontaneous applause made the formal vote of thanks almost superfluous.

A recurring note of the Conference sessions was the demand for better communications between the pharmaceutical, medical and veterinary professions in relation to their many problems. The thoughts of many were crystallised by Professor Kenedi when he said that scientific development was entering a phase of integration contrasting with former separatist specialisations. If the Blackpool Conference meeting were to do no more than give impetus to that trend it would well have earned its place in the series. Whatever the changes contemplated in its structure, there is plenty of life in it yet.

Drug Share Movements

ACTIVE CONDITIONS MAINTAINED

AGAINST a background of rising unemployment and a generally sombre-looking economic outlook it was surprising to many both in and outside the City to find share prices zooming upwards since June.

There was a good deal of buying of pharmaceutical company shares and persistent and vague take-over talk. Both Unilever and Boots were at one time or other mentioned as the likely wooer (both groups officially denied they were interested), of Smith and Nephew. But despite those denials the rumours continued and after touching a new 'high' for 1967 of 15s. 7½d. the price eased back a little on profit-taking to around 14s. 6d. to give them a net rise of 2s. 6d. since the recent buying began. There was steady buying of Beecham Group that put the price up to a new peak for the year of 43s. 9d. In that instance, too, a small amount of profit-taking developed and with support having dried-up the price dipped a little to 43s. 3d.

Immediately ahead of the results for the year that terminated on March 31, Sanitas Trust were standing at around 14s. 3d. but the news that group pre-tax profits had declined (although the dividend was held at 40 per cent., despite the payment not being fully covered by earnings), brought in sellers of the shares and the price gave ground to 13s. 6d. They later fell to 12s. 9d., but rallied to regain the loss.

The latest results reported by Willows Francis pleased the market, as indeed they should. Dividend for the year totalled 32½ per cent.—a rise of 5 per cent. compared with the payment the previous year a novel form of capitalisation (100 per cent.) also being proposed. Glaxo remained in good demand and with dealers short of them the price soared to 61s. 6d., but later eased to 60s. 9d. That compares with a price of 49s. 3d. in June. Boots Pure Drug met with good support and were 1s. 6d. up at 18s. 6d.

HOSPITAL PHARMACY FORUM

MAKE OR BUY?

UNTIL about twenty years ago most chief pharmacists envisaged the ideal hospital pharmacy as one sufficiently well equipped to make it virtually independent of the wholesaler, at least so far as manufactured products were concerned. In fact, the writer was influenced to make a career in the hospital service largely as a result of a student visit to the pharmacy of one of the great teaching hospitals. After an apprenticeship in what used to be called "retail," here was a new world of brightly burnished steam-heated pans, great double-action tincture presses and other impressive-looking equipment that seemed to offer a chance to practise the kind of pharmacy one had read about in the text-books.

Today most of the great copper pans have vanished and the tincture press has become a museum piece. Nevertheless the concept of self-sufficiency lives on probably because pharmacists is the field in which the pharmacist is king and where he does not have to reckon with rival claimants to the throne. Once he abdicates from pharmacutics all, he fears, is lost, and though the demand for most of the galenicals that used to be prepared in the pharmacy has virtually disappeared, there has been a corresponding increase in the demand for injection solutions, and other sterile products. It is therefore not surprising to find that, at least in the larger hospitals, the sterile products laboratory has become one of the most important sections of the pharmaceutical department.

Capital Investment

The large-scale production of sterile fluids requires a considerable capital investment in equipment. Autoclaves and stills alone can account for £5,000 or more, and adequate air conditioning of the laboratory is likely to cost at least as much. Some of the largest hospitals have even organised production lines using conveyor belts; some have installed automatic ampouling equipment and other highly sophisticated machinery in order to keep production in step with the continually increasing demand. A few hospital pharmaceutical departments have tablet machines, but today it is doubtful whether any financial benefits result from their use, at least so far as tablets in heavy demand are concerned. They do, however, give the pharmacist opportunities to exercise his skill and knowledge in the field of formulation, and enable him to produce tablets of drugs that are not readily available in that form.

One of the best examples of the hospital pharmacist's urge towards self-sufficiency occurred some years ago when electrolytic sodium hypochlorite solution began to be used extensively in the treatment of burns. The solution was already freely available under a proprietary name that was, and still is, a household word, but up and down the country hospital pharmacists began to install equipment to prepare their own product by the electrolysis of sodium chloride. In one hospital a great dynamo, driven by a gas engine, was used to provide the direct current required for the process and although the home-made product was undeniably cheaper than the proprietary article one wonders whether the capital cost of the equipment was recovered during the relatively short time the treatment remained in vogue.

The present concern of many hospital pharmacists is with the production of very large volumes of dialysis fluid for use in artificial kidney machines. A recent contributor (see *C. & D.*, August 12, p. 138) gave a figure of 36,000 litres prepared in his department over a period of six months and estimated that the demand was likely to quadruple within the next two years. The production of fluids in quantities of that order represents a formidable task by any standards, and it is the job of the chief pharmacist to

decide whether to make it himself or buy it from a commercial supplier.

Adequate supplies of a fluid that meets the requirements of most clinicians are already commercially available but, like your contributor, most hospital pharmacists would prefer to produce it themselves. At the moment members of hospital management committees are much impressed by anything that concerns artificial kidneys, and the pharmacist who can submit figures to show that domestic manufacture is the more economical proposition may well be given money to provide additional staff, equipment and possibly accommodation which would not otherwise be forthcoming.

Industrial Empires

However, there are now signs that the setting-up of what amount to small industrial empires on hospital premises is being called into question. It costs much more to build a hospital than an office block or factory of comparable superficial floor area, and at the recently held annual conference of the Institute of Hospital Administrators, Mr. R. H. Goodman (Assistant Chief Architect at the Ministry) suggested that the time had come to consider whether it was feasible to concentrate some hospital activities that were making increasing demands on space into premises outside the hospital precincts. He instanced pharmacy, pathology and food preparation as typical examples of activities that could be carried on efficiently somewhere else than on hospital premises. Obviously he was not suggesting that out-patients should be required to attend at a *dépôt* some distance from the hospital in order to have their prescriptions dispensed. What he probably had in mind was the hiving-off of some of the activities that did not require the actual presence of the patient. While patients would still continue to eat their potatoes on hospital premises there is obviously no reason why they should be peeled there. That could be done in low-cost buildings sited at points where they could conveniently serve several hospitals. Much the same would appear to apply to a fair proportion of the work now carried on in pathological laboratories. In the case of pharmacy it seems unlikely that the Ministry will be prepared to provide accommodation in the new district general hospitals for industrial activities that could with advantage be centralised. The preparation of infusion and other large-volume solutions is a typical example of an activity that cries out for concentration, possibly on a regional basis. Three or four pharmacists supervising fifty or more production staff would probably be sufficient to provide for the needs of even the largest hospital region. However, before setting up such units, the Ministry and the Regional Boards would obviously have to consider whether it might be more economical to come to some arrangement with the pharmaceutical industry, or perhaps even to invite a commercial supplier to take over the regional laboratory.

Some hospital pharmacists have long believed that large-scale production is not an appropriate activity for a hospital pharmacy. They argue that it depresses, rather than enhances, the image of pharmacy, and that it tends to take up time and effort that might well be devoted to activities more closely associated with the treatment of patients. It is therefore interesting to note that, in at least one hospital region, the centralisation of sterile fluid production is being actively considered. The initiative has come, not from the regional boards, but from the pharmacists themselves, and if the principle is accepted it could well be applied to many other products in regular demand, and so bring about a fundamental change in the traditional practice of hospital pharmacy. Clearly the larger hospitals

at least would need to be provided with facilities to meet demands for specialist products, but no hospital would presumably be allowed to enter into competition with the central organisation. In consequence it may well be that we shall find the pharmacy demanding less rather than more expensive floor space in the new district general hospitals.

The centralised production depôts would offer opportunities for the employment of pharmacists whose interests

lay in that direction rather than in pharmacology or administration. It might also be found desirable to set up in the central organisation a well equipped quality control laboratory serving the whole of the region. Such matters will probably be considered as coming within the purview of the promised inquiry into the hospital pharmaceutical service and we should therefore be prepared for far-reaching changes in the organisation of hospital pharmacy.

Correspondence

Letters when received must bear the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication. The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed.

North London Student Scheme

SIR.—The response of members in all branches of the profession to the student contacts scheme put forward by the North Metropolitan Association (see *C. & D.*, August 26, p. 169) has been encouraging but more participants are needed if we are to go ahead. If there are any members who would like to participate but who have not yet replied, may I ask them to do so soon?

J. G. ILES,
London, N.1

Non-pharmacist Representatives

SIR.—We, of The Cork City and County Chemists' Association, strongly condemn the increasing practice by "ethical" pharmaceutical houses, of appointing non-pharmaceutical personnel as medical representatives. We consider such appointments insulting to both the medical and pharmaceutical professions, and urge our members not to interview such people in future.

M. O'DONOGHUE, *Secretary*,
Cork

Hospital Drug Costs

SIR.—It appears to me that there are few, if any, therapeutic advantages to be gained by replacing neostigmin with distigmin bromide, and any marginal advantages that may be achieved are "obliterated" by the extra cost (£8 for twelve tablets compared with 4s. for twenty tablets). Speed on the inauguration of the Medicines Commission and give it power to investigate production costs!

JAMES MCINTYRE,
London, W.C.2

Joseph K. Wojciechowski— Alias Wayne

SIR.—I have to inform you that the above named is wanted at Slough for the larceny as servant of £177. The circumstances of the offence are that he obtained a position as manager of a local chemist's shop and then absconded with the takings. He is also wanted for similar offences in two other parts of the country. Wojciechowski's description is as follows:—Aged fifty-eight years, born November 10, 1908, slim build, grey hair receding, sharp features, speaks very quickly with Polish accent. It is his Polish accent which is his most noticeable feature. He will undoubtedly use a fresh alias should he obtain further employment. As there is little doubt that this man is already working or attempting to obtain work as a chemist's shop mana-

ger, I should be obliged if you would kindly publish a short notice in your periodical stating that, should this man attempt to obtain employment, the local police be immediately informed, quoting the fact that he is wanted by the Slough Police.

H. KEENAN,
Chief Superintendent,
Buckinghamshire Constabulary,
Slough, Bucks

Award Winners

SIR.—We were interested to read on p. 213 of your issue of September 2 of the award-winning packages in the American international box competition. As you say, the first award out of over 4,000 entries was given to a British entry, and we are wondering whether you were aware that the firm concerned was indeed ourselves. We make this point because, although this particular award was not for a pharmaceutical product, we do make vast quantities of boxes for the industry and, of course, as you know we have been advertising in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* since it was first introduced.

G. W. WALLIS,
ROBINSON & SONS, LTD.,
Chesterfield, Derbys.

Future Uncertain

SIR.—The following letter is one of a number received by the Chemists' Action Group in response to our recent request for details of actual profits made by chemist contractors on their N.H.S. dispensing:

"For the past nine months I have been sending my N.H.S. cheque direct to my wholesaler to pay for drugs purchased during the month and I still find that I am unable to clear myself of debt. I therefore closed my shop last month as I have come to the conclusion that, unless one has a very good counter trade, it is not worth the effort to struggle on with debts mounting and the worry affecting one's health. In this area it is difficult to compete in prices with the multiples and supermarkets, so I have ceased to struggle against the tide. My future is now uncertain and I suppose that I shall have to leave this area and take up locum work. I shall be interested to have your comments upon the situation."

I suppose the "never had it so good" advocates may call this letter "emotional" or "bitter", but to me it is cold, hard facts, the kind of facts that may face any one of us, and particularly any one of us whose business consists mainly of N.H.S. dispensing, in the not too distant future. Who can survive on the 5½d. net profit per prescription graciously "granted" to us by the Ministry of Health in 1964, and "maintained" by the "hard bargaining"

of our negotiating committee? The only chemist owners whose dispensing alone justifies their £40 per week are those dispensing not less than 1,600 prescriptions, and how many of us dispense that many? Under the present "hard-won" system of remuneration, chemist owners are faced with three alternatives:

(1) To close down the dispensing side of their business, if the counter side of their business is good; or, if N.H.S. dispensing forms the bulk of their business, then the only alternative is to close their shop completely and take a job for £40-50 per week without any business headaches or overtime.

(2) To continue dispensing N.H.S. prescriptions and make *elevenpence* net profit out of every £ on their monthly N.H.S. cheque.

(3) To write at once to the C.A.G. pledging your full support. United under the banner of the Chemists' Action Group we, the "small" chemists of Great Britain, can show both the Ministry of Health and our negotiating committee that we are fighting not merely for more money, but for our very existence as dispensing chemists — and we intend to win.

STANLEY BLUM, *Chairman*,
CHEMISTS' ACTION GROUP,
London, W.11

Appreciated

Having retired on August 1st this year, I thank you for your help during the years, especially with regard to your price supplements.

PRESCRIPTION POSER

"After taking into consideration the two lower items on the prescription and questioning the patient as to her afflic-

ing knee ch 3p
—
nck h 3,5
2 B em 2"

tion, we concluded that the upper item could only be However, we thought it wise to telephone the doctor, who confirmed our suspicions." Readers may have to approach the prescription in the same way, rather than by studying the handwriting, in order to arrive at an unlikely answer.

BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE 104th MEETING BLACKPOOL 1967

Conference Lecture

Biomedical Engineering: Past, Present and Promise

R. M. KENEDI, C.H.(Lima), B.Sc., Ph.D., M.I.Mech.E., A.F.R.Ae.S., F.R.S.E.
(Professor of Bioengineering unit, University of Strathclyde)

ABSTRACT

IT is fashionable these days to speak of the "multi-professional," the individual who reorientates his career in mid-stream, not by commencing something new but rather by applying his own professional competence in fields at first sight wholly unconnected with his discipline. Thus, truly "multi-disciplinary" activities are beginning to proliferate over a wide spectrum; scientific development is now entering a phase of integration rather than separatist specialisations and there is a growing realisation that to compartmentalise science is to inhibit development. In particular, there appears to be a phenomenal upsurge of interest in the interlinked exploitation of the life and physical sciences. This has given rise to a variety of multi-disciplinary outlets, one of the most significant being bioengineering.

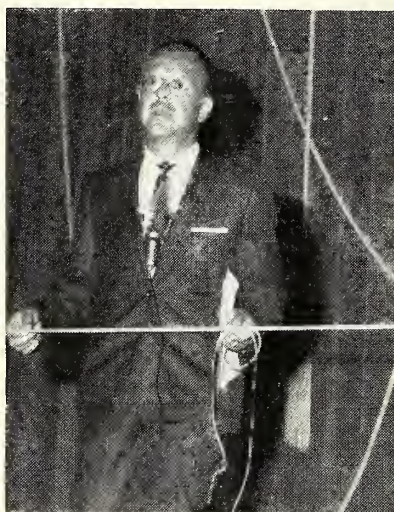
Bioengineering, as at present understood, comprises four major areas:—*Bionics*: application of the principles of the mechanism of biological systems in engineering design to create hardware; *applied biology*: use of the biological processes themselves on an industrial scale to create new products (sometimes subdivided into agricultural and fermentation engineering); *bio-medical engineering*: application of engineering to medicine in basic studies of the human body and of the man-machine relationship, in the provision of replacements for damaged structures, and in the design and construction of diagnostic and therapeutic instrumentation (subdivided by various authorities into medical and human factors engineering, ergonomics, etc.); and *environmental health engineering*: use of engineering to create and then to control environment optimal to life.

Two Schools of Thought

The first major assault on body analysis by engineering means for medical purposes was that of the "iatro-mechanical" school which flourished in the 17th century and advocated the concepts of man as a machine, considering all physiological happenings in the body as rigid consequences of the laws of physics. It arose initially as a reaction to the equally exaggerated and one-sided claims of the so-called "iatro-chemical" school of medicine which assumed that the human organism was governed exclusively by chemical processes. Iatromechanics proved inadequate at the patient's bedside and iatrochemistry came to dominate clinical medicine in Europe for virtually the next two centuries. It is only recently that the upsurge of multidisciplinary activity is also resurrecting the iatro-

mechanics of the past in the modern form of biomedical engineering.

This resurgence is due to two major factors: firstly the increasing pace of development of engineering theory and practice. The materials of engineering are becoming more and more sophisticated and with it, engineering theoretical outlook is becoming more amenable to the consideration of "unconventional" materials. Secondly, medicine is placing more and more emphasis on rehabilitation and reconstruction.



Professor R. M. Kenedi on the platform.

Present day biomedical engineering activity is channelled along two main lines: (1) engineering study of the body itself, and (ii) applications of engineering to medical technology in diagnosis and therapy.

One peculiarly interesting facet of such studies is that investigators trained in the human-conceived discipline of engineering tend to expect that the principles of "good engineering" would be reproduced in the human body, the "perfect, natural machine." Nothing is further from the truth: mechanically the body is, at best, only semi-adapted to biped posture and action, and exhibits gross engineering ineffectiveness in consequence. This to some extent is compensated for by its unique characteristics of self-repair and adaptive ability.

In a clinical sense, adaptation for function and its "normality" is expressed by the way a set task is performed by the body and its components and also by the engineering characteristics of tissues assessed as materials. Changes in the body system due to

certain diseases or consequent on therapy are detectable as they affect both function and mechanical characteristics. Two distinct lines are being developed: the innovation of instrumentation to measure objectively diagnostic features at present subjectively assessed (for example, joint stiffness) and the adaptation for clinical diagnostic use of hitherto unexplored characteristics (for example, skin extensibility and pattern changes in locomotion). These two aspects alone hold promise of a development fully equivalent and complementary to the range and clinical usage of biochemistry.

More Effective Design

As function in an engineering sense becomes more completely understood, it will become possible to design replacements in an increasingly effective manner. It is sobering to reflect that there has been little change in basic concepts since Paré's prostheses in the 16th century. Artificial legs, for example, are still conceived on the basis of "static" cosmesis, i.e., they reproduce the articulated layout of the natural limb without being able to add its musculature. In the natural limb it is only the presence of the musculature that permits it to perform its function effectively and so compensate for the gross inefficiency of its articulated skeletal layout. Modern concepts are, however, making headway. Prostheses design now starts with elucidation of minimal function, followed by design for such function as the primary requirement, not necessarily aping the natural component (hand, arm or leg) it is aimed to replace. Further "dynamic" cosmesis is now being sought, based on the realisation that the prostheses should impart not only the same movements but also the same force actions to the body as the natural component. Similar considerations apply to implants; the engineering concepts of the replacement having to have similar force-deformation characteristics as the tissue it substitutes is slowly gaining acceptance.

In the more distant future, the major impact of the present body-engineering studies is likely to show in the "spare-part" surgery. Growing understanding of the mechanical "conditioning" of tissue (e.g. speeded-up skin stretch to obviate grafting) might lead to redesign for the living by "constructing" in living matter. Once the immunological problem has been solved, prostheses of artificial materials will become obsolete and the natural homograft (possibly "optimised" for function) will shape and reshape living existence.

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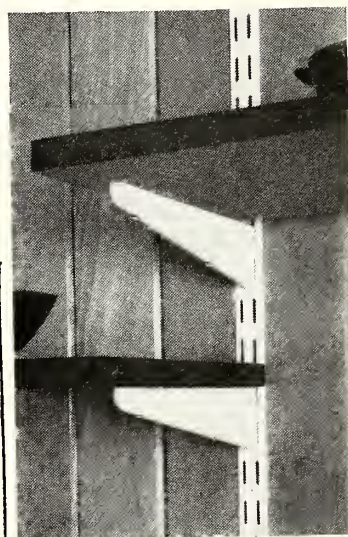
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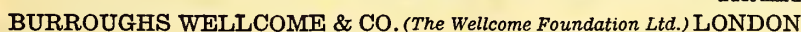
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Disguise	111	0	30	6	16	6	Fluoderm (179 BDH) TS	cream	15gm	8	0ea	2	2 1/2ea	14	3	Inco (1073 Robinson)	pads	10	65	0	—	7
eyelash applicator	20	0	—	—	2	6	plain	15gm	7	6ea	2	2 1/2ea	14	3	D lod Calcium Diuretin (86 Barclay)							
eyelashes							ointment	15gm	8	0ea	2	2 1/2ea	14	3	Ipsel (1093 Sale)	hygienic baby salve						
goldline	205	0	56	5	30	6	Fujica (565 Hanimex)	projector, cine							tubelets (10)	30	0	8	3	4		
silverline	205	0	56	5	30	6	Fujicascope	5M1	—	—	—	2600	0		Italian Marble (1561 MD)	bath bliss	100cc	84	0	22	6	
waterproof	84	0	—	—	10	6	Dual	M3	—	—	—	990	0		bath talcum	85gm	71	0	19	0	10	
eyelashes self-adhesive							cameras, still								Jean Sorelle (669 Sorelle)	glass decanter						
natural daytime	116	0	—	—	14	6	Compact 35								bubble bath							
medium close	124	0	—	—	15	6	Mini, Half and Drive								SO804	67	0	17	11	9		
close	132	0	—	—	16	6	Fujichrome (565 Hanimex)	film R25	—	—	—	27	5		SO715	32	7	8	8 1/2	4		
3D coquette	140	0	—	—	17	6	RT50	—	—	—	—	27	5		teenage doll	SO716	53	7	14	8 1/2	7	
3D sophisticate	168	0	—	—	21	0	standard 8	—	—	—	—	22	6		KiKU (1587 RFL)	after bath Cologne						
3D mannequin	200	0	—	—	25	0	Germaine Monteil (1486 GM)	beauty base	—	—	—	25	0		4oz	—	—	—	—	—	39	
eyelashes sable tone	148	0	—	—	18	6	Superglow foundation	—	—	—	—	30	0		8oz	—	—	—	—	—	59	
two star	140	0	—	—	17	6	Idol-Eyes	eye lashes	—	—	—	32	6		bath oil	—	—	—	—	—	32	
three star	168	0	—	—	21	0	eye lashes	—	—	—	—	17	9		bath powder	—	—	—	—	—	59	
double outer							lotion iris	—	—	—	—	—	—		bath soap (1)	—	—	—	—	—	14	
fringe	200	0	—	—	25	0	Royal Secret	Cologne	2oz	—	—	30	0		(3)	—	—	—	—	—	37	
eyelashes natural							2oz	—	—	—	—	50	0		bath tray	—	—	—	—	—	10	
discreet trim	124	0	—	—	15	6	4oz	—	—	—	—	—	—		Body soft	—	—	—	—	—	37	
long trim	140	0	—	—	17	6	Germoloids (104 BP)	ointment	30	7	7	9	4	0	Kilkof (939 Parkinson)	3oz	18	2	5	0	2	
eyelashes jewelled							Glaxo (518 Glaxo)	vaccines							8oz	36	4	10	0	5		
natural fur	145	0	39	11	21	6	tetanus (F.T.) 1ml x 3								Kotex (702 KC)	sanitary towels						
close R.T.	168	0	46	4	25	0	vial 10mls								size 1	12	23	6	—	—	2	
sable two star	189	0	52	0	28	0	Gnome (520 Gnome)	projectors							size 2	5	10	6	—	—	1	
sable tone	189	0	52	0	28	0	Alphax Major 722					714	6		size 0	12	26	3	—	—	2	
Eyelight	52	0	14	4	7	9	Goddess (280 CP) 5 pack minimum order	hairspray standard	35	0	9	6	5	0	Lentheric (753 Lentheric)	shape-maker compact	—	—	—	—	21	
eyeliner brushes							large	46	2	12	8	6	7		refill	—	—	—	—	—	8	
red sable standing	44	0	12	1	6		Hanimex (565 Hanimex)	cameras, cine							Lilia (761 Lila-White)	sanitary towels						
red sable contour	44	0	12	1	6		Loadmatic M300T					857	6		new disposable	12	20	7	—	—	2	
red sable folding	57	6	15	10	8	6	MP400T					1070	0		Lil-lets (761 Lila-White)	normal	10	19	4	—	2	
Eymatic mascara	60	6	16	8	9	0	MP500T					1190	0		super	10	21	5	—	—	2	
refill	35	0	9	8	5	3	MP800T					1590	0		super plus	10	23	11	—	—	2	
finger nails regular	84	0	—	—	10	6	Copal Sekonic	Eye 300							Liquifruta (1102 Sanitas)	pastilles	18	6	5	1	2	
slimline	100	0	—	—	12	6	exposure meters	PR60 CdS							Marcus (1391 MHL)	after shave	8	6ea	2	4ea	15	
longline	100	0	—	—	12	6	PR65 CdS								Cologne	10	8ea	2	11ea	19		
fixative self-adhesive	16	0	—	—	2	0	Sekonic L8B								deodorant	4	8ea	1	4ea	8		
Hairlites	60	0	—	—	7	6	Brookway L28C								hair dressing	4	8ea	1	4ea	8		
Lashclens	3	4	11	6	1	9	Brookway slides								talcum	5	9ea	1	7ea	10		
Lashcurl	11	6	3	2	1	0	Auto Lumi L86								tonic bath	8	6ea	2	4ea	15		
Lashfix standard	16	0	—	—	2	9	Viewmeter L206								trayette complete	42	9ea	11	10ea	78		
large	28	0	—	—	3	6	Marine L164								Marmite (152 Bovril)	2oz	16	5	—	—	1	
lipbrush	40	6	11	2	6	0	projectors, cine	Loadmatic Dual 8							4oz	28	9	—	—	—	2	
lip liner pencils	26	6	7	6	4	0	projectors, slide	Hanorama 300							8oz	47	6	—	—	—	4	
Liquiliner	40	6	11	2	6	0	Hanomat IQ								16oz	86	0	—	—	—	8	
Liquiliner and eye							Hanomat Auto IQ															
make-up remover	31	6	8	8	4	9	La Ronde IQ															
Lovlinail	33	6	9	3	5	0	Auto IQ															
Mend-a nail	68	0	—	—	8	6	Super Auto IQ															
Model Eyes	125	0	34	5	18	6	with lamp															
Nailfix	20	0	—	—	2	6	with timer and															
remover	32	0	—	—	4	0	lamp															
nail polish remover	28	6	7	10	4	3	viewers															
red sable brush							Hanimette															
No. 1	30	0	—	—	3	9	Harriet Hubbard Ayer (852 Molyneux)	Imagination														
No. 2	34	0	—	—	4	3	after bath oil spray															
Shadobrow	85	8	23	7	12	9	refill															
Shadoliner	37	0	10	2	5	6	bath oil															
Shadomatte	37	0	10	2	5	6	parfum de toilette															
Shadostick	45	6	12	6	6	9	aerosol															
three-in-one brush	57	6	15	10	8	6	refill															
three to get ready	84	0	23	1	12	6	perfume															
D Farina, Johann Maria (592 Gorney)							soap															
Ferromyn (218 Calmic)							talcum															
"B" elixir	20oz	17	1ea	—	—	—	viewers															
elixir	40oz	—	—	—	—	—	Hanimette															
"B" elixir	40oz	—	—	—	—	—	Harriet Hubbard Ayer (852 Molyneux)	Imagination														
D Fidji (Laroche (1415 Parim))							after bath oil spray															
eau de toilette	2oz	—	—	—	53	6	refill															
	4oz	—	—	—	90	0	bath oil															
	8oz	—	—	—	160	0	parfum de toilette															
perfume	1oz	—	—	—	50	0	aerosol															
	1oz	—	—	—	130	0	refill															
	2oz	—	—	—	200	0	perfume															
de luxe	2oz	—	—	—	225	0	soap															
atomiser	1oz	—	—	—	70	0	talcum															
refill	1oz	—	—	—	40	0	viewers															
soap (1)	1oz	—	—	—	8	0	Hanimette															
(3)	—	—	—	—	23	0	Harriet Hubbard Ayer (852 Molyneux)	Imagination														
Floris (468 F)							after bath oil spray															
bath cubes (6)	—	—	—	—	8	6	refill															
bathofloris powder tin	—	—	—	—	17	9	bath oil															
	—	—	—	—	48	3	parfum de toilette															
jar	—	—	—	—	35	6	aerosol															
hair set	—	—	—	—	15	0	refill															
hand cream	—	—	—	—	9	9	perfume															
lotion	—	—	—	—	18	9	soap															
	—	—	—	—	8	6	talcum															
	—	—	—	—	13	9	viewers															
	—	—	—	—	21	9	Hanimette															
mouthwash	—	—	—	—	11	9	Harriet Hubbard Ayer (852 Molyneux)	Imagination														
	—	—	—	—	21	9	after bath oil spray															
perfume vaporiser	—	—	—	—	20	0	refill															
set	—	—	—	—	13	9	bath oil															
refill	—	—	—	—	—	—	parfum de toilette															
perfume and toilet	—	—	—	—	—	—	aerosol															
water	—	—	—	—	—	—	refill															
sprays gilt	—	—	—	—	21	9	perfume															
Limoges	—	—	—	—	—	—	soap															
china	—	—	—	—																		

[illegible]

AMENDMENTS AND ADDITIONS TO KEY TO SUPPLIERS

540 GES=Greville Electrical Sales, Ltd., 41 Lind Road Sutton, Surrey. 01-642 9876

571 Staggs=Harker Staggs, Ltd., 6 Argall Avenue, London, E.10. 01-539 0615.

598 Henderson=Henderson Bros. division of Addis, Ltd., Swansea Industrial Estate, Swansea, Glam. Swansea 32434

614 Hoechst=Hoechst Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Hoechst House, Kew Bridge, Brentford, Middlesex. 01-995 1355.

1093 Sale=Sale Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Royal Chambers, Station Parade, Harrogate, Yorks. Harrogate 66639.

1242 Toni=Toni Co., 101 Syon Lane, Great West Road, Isleworth, Middlesex. 01-568 0331.

1389 Merz=Merz & Co., Ltd., 33 Earl Street, Maidstone, Kent. Maidstone 55471.

1391 MHL=Mardina House, Ltd., 20a Selsdon Road, South Croydon, Surrey, CR26PA. 01-688 1200.

1415 Parim=Parim, Ltd., 14 Grosvenor Street, London W.1. 01-493 6811.

1416 NSC=Nilorod Supplies Co., Daniel Street, Oldham, Lancs, Main 6421.

1546 Sheranel=Sheranel, Ltd., 2 Cross Green Lane, Leeds 9. Yorks. Leeds 22293.

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THIS WEEK'S CHANGES

Prices are given in the sequence Trade Price per Doz.; Purchase Tax per Doz.; Retail Price. Bold upright figures (2 9) in the retail price column indicate that the price is subject to resale price maintenance; italic figures (2 9) that it is recommended by the manufacturers; and light upright figures (2 9) that it is "notional" as a guide to the retailer in determining his own retail price.

I Amokole (781 Lusty's)	tablets	50 21 0	5 9	3 1
	125 48 0	13 2½	7 6	
Anusol HC (1310 WW) T5	ointment	15gm 122 0	—	15 3
	10gm	—	—	—
• Depronal SA (1310 WW) †sl	capsules	50 27 0ea	—	40 6
	250 121 6ea	—	182 3	
• English Lakes (424 ELP)	perfume Lakes			
	Magnolia, Tarn			
	Howes Otto,			
	Brathay Otto,			
	Cumberland Otto			
	minipak	340 0	93 6	4 6
	(1gross)		(1gross)	
	1oz	8 0ea	2 2½ea	15 0
	1oz	12 0ea	3 4ea	23 0
	3x 1oz	32 0ea	8 9ea	61 0
	1oz	20 0ea	5 6ea	38 0
	1oz	40 0ea	11 0ea	71 0
	English Lakes			
	"67"	1oz 94 0	26 0	7 6
	lavender water and			
	cascade	2oz 106 6	29 4	17 6
	4oz	16 0ea	4 5ea	30 6
	toilet water	2oz 12 0ea	3 4ea	21 6
	4oz	24 0ea	6 7ea	42 6
	coffret	C.I. 32 0ea	8 9ea	59 0
• Flexazone (117 BPL) †s4B	tablets 100mgm	250 19 0ea	—	28 6
	1000 70 0ea	—	105 0	
	200mgm 250 37 0ea	—	55 6	
Glymiel (1351 WLU)	lip salve	26 0	7 2	1 11
	(2doz)	(2doz)	(2doz)	
A Herbalene (781 Lusty's)	2½oz	17 6	4 10	2 7
	5oz	26 0	7 1½	3 10
A Junabeans (781 Lusty's)	200 33 0	9 1	4 10	
A Kalms (781 Lusty's)	tablets	150 57 0	15 8	8 4
	500 15 3ea	4 2ea	27 0	
A Kelgar (781 Lusty's)	perles	96 66 0	18 1½	9 8
A Kelm (781 Lusty's)	63 0	—	7 0	
• Lenthieric (753 Lenthieric)	Onyx hair lotion	—	—	8 11
	without oil	—	—	14 3
• Tweed after-bath spray	—	—	—	34 0
A Lusty's (781 Lusty's)	back and kidney			
	herbs	17 6	4 10	2 7
	bath cubes (6)	30 0	8 3	4 4
	brilliantine	16 0	4 5	2 4
	charcoal tablets	60 13 0	—	1 6
	150 22 0	—	2 9	
	500 56 0	—	7 0	
	Charvita tablets	120 35 0	9 7½	5 2
	chlorophyll tablets	5gr 100 18 6	5 1	2 8
	3gr 120 18 6	5 1	2 8	
	constipation herbs	17 6	4 10	2 7
	culinary herbs			
	parsley, marjoram,			

sage, thyme, mint	and mixed	1oz	8 6	—	1 0
bay leaves	1oz	8 6	—	1 1½	
A digestive tablets	50 17 6	4 10	2 6		
	150 38 0	10 5½	5 6		
	Fullers earth cream	14 6	3 11½	2 1	
	garlic perles	96 66 0	18 2	9 8	
	192 122 0	33 0½	18 0		
	tablets	1000 44 0ea	12 1ea	77 6	
	50 21 0	5 9	3 1		
	150 59 0	16 2½	8 8		
	500 13 0ea	3 7ea	23 0		
	1000 20 0ea	5 6ea	35 3		
herbal ointment	1oz	14 6	4 0	2 1	
	2oz	20 0	5 6	3 0	
cigarette mixture	gold seal	23 6	—	2 9	
pipe mixture gold	seal	16 6	—	2 0	
skin cream	tube	17 0	4 8	2 6	
	2oz	22 0	6 0½	3 3	
tablets special	50 17 6	4 10	2 6		
	150 38 0	10 5½	5 6		
kelp powder pure	4oz	17 6	4 10	2 6	
	7oz	26 0	7 1½	3 9	
tablets 5gr	150 28 0	7 8½	4 1		
	500 69 0	19 0	10 2		

A = Price Advanced
R = Price reduced
D = New entry
• = Delete
C = Correction
I = Insert

malted 12gr	40 14 6	4 0	2 1		
	120 33 0	9 1	4 10		
	300 58 0	15 1½	8 6		
	1000 15 0ea	4 1½ea	22 6		
capsules	24 22 0	6 0½	3 3		
	84 62 0	17 0½	9 1		
I lecithin capsules	300 8 4ea	2 3½ea	12 6		
A lemon hand cream	tube	17 0	4 8	2 6	
	2oz	22 0	6 0½	3 3	
lime flower tisane	4½oz	36 0	—	3 9	
menthol cones	12 0	—	1 6		
A natural herb	tablets	60 14 6	4 0	2 1	
	150 26 0	7 1½	3 10		
	50 17 6	4 10	2 6		
	150 38 0	10 5½	5 6		
nerve tablets	150 38 0	10 5½	5 6		
perfume, Indian	Flowers, Eastern				
	Poppies, Flor				
	d'Orient	34 0	9 4	5 0	
pilewort ointment	tube	19 6	5 4	2 10	
and with hazel	suppositories	12 27 0	7 5	4 0	
pillis celery, neuritis,	anaemia or				
	catarrh	60 16 0	4 5	2 4	
raspberry leaf	tablets	40 15 0	4 1½	2 3	

tea	120 35 0	9 7½	5		
rheumatism herbs	17 6	4 10	2		
rose-hip tablets	150 48 0	—	6		
	500 12 0ea	—	18		
	1000 22 8ea	—	34		
A royal serum	capsules	13 3ea	3 8ea	23	
	full course	37 6ea	10 4½ea	66	
seaweed bath	tablets	29 0	8 0	4	
	50 17 6	4 10	2		
	150 38 0	10 5½	5		
and celery	tablets	50 17 6	4 10	2	
	150 38 0	10 5½	5		
and sarsaparilla	tablets	50 17 6	4 10	2	
	150 38 0	10 5½	5		
sleep-inducing	tablets	50 17 6	4 10	2	
	150 38 0	10 5½	5		
spices, cinnamon	talcum powder	14 0	6 0½	3	
	witch hazel	22 0	—	2	
	yeast tablets	500 46 0	—	5	
	1000 6 3ea	—	9		
• Modicare (1261 Ucal)	lozenges	20 18 0	—	2	
Opilon (1278 VD)	(distributors 1310 WW)				
	tablets 40 mgm	50 18 0ea	—	27	
	250 84 0ea	—	126		
D 5mgm 50 & 200					
C Parke-Davis (938 PD)	shaving cream tube	24 0	6 7½	3 7	
	brushless tube	24 0	6 7½	3 7	
D Relaxa-Tabs (657 IL) existing entry					
I Relaxa-Tabs (657 IL) †s7	tablets	18 22 3	6 1½	3 4	
		36 37 2	10 2½	5 6	
A Rheumalene (781 Lusty's)	balm	23 0	6 4	3 4	
A Slacks (781 Lusty's)	rheumatism tablets	50 17 6	4 10	2 6	
Smith Kendon (1152 SK)	glucose boiled				
C sweets	16oz	44 6	6 8	5 3	
R V-Cil-K (413 Lilly) T5	tablets 125mgm				
	100 11 6ea	—	17 3		
	500 54 6ea	—	81 9		
	1000 105 0ea	—	157 6		
	250mgm 100 22 6ea	—	33 9		
	500 105 0ea	—	157 6		
	1000 205 0ea	—	307 6		
A Velm (781 Lusty's)	toilet soap	8 6	2 4	1 2	
• Vitaplus (34 A&H)	tablets	60 96 0	—	12 0	

AMENDMENTS TO KEY TO SUPPLIERS

336 Curacho=Curacho Co., 26a West Street, Wimborne
Minster, Dorset. Wimborne 4387.
424 ELP=English Lakes Perfumery, Ltd., Grasmere,
Westmorland. Grasmere 444.

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12 units Talc @	5/1d each
2 units Parfum Cologne (4 oz.) @	18/9d each
6 units Parfum Cologne (2 oz.) @	13/8d each
2 units Spray Mist in Crystalique Decanter @	22/10d each
1 unit After Bath Oil Spray @	23/9d each
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GOLDEN SALES 'Contac 400'*, Britain's best-selling decongestant, is still a growth product. Each year sales climb steadily and that means greater sales for you.

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HEAD
FOR ZE
PILLS!



* Contac 400' is a trademark.

Broadly, activities and achievements expressed in the hardware of instruments and devices fall into two categories: diagnostic and therapeutic. There are many indications that a flourishing, science-based medical engineering industry is in the process of development: with its National Health Service, Britain is in the fortunate position of having a ready-made facility for the establishment of the clinical specification, the controlled testing of instrumentation and a ready market for approved devices.

In the diagnostic field "radiopills" (telemetering capsules) have become a well established clinical research tool for the measurement of pressure, temperature and hydrogen-ion concentration in relatively inaccessible parts of the body. Scintillation scanning techniques employing a variety of radioisotopes are now routinely available in most well-equipped general hospitals. In obstetrics, for example, the application of ultrasonics permits the detection of pregnancy even before a positive urine test can be obtained. Closed circuit television (associated with continuous monitoring of basic physiological data) is increasingly used in certain types of postoperative recovery rooms, certain types of pre-operative preparation and generally in intensive care units. In diagnosis, increasing attention is being given to automation of laboratory tests and their analysis.

Therapeutic Innovations

The therapeutic field rivals the diagnostic in extent. Its innovations range from multi-million volt x-ray machines delivering intermittent small doses of radiation at varying angles with the patient "encapsulated" in a hyperbaric oxygen chamber, to bladder control via electric stimulation. Implanted heart regulators (pace-makers), heart valves, and a variety of implanted artificial functional replacements (hip, knee, elbow joints; blood vessel, oesophagus,

etc.) are commonplace. There is an upsurge of interest in artificial kidneys, and a number of centres are developing smaller devices using membranes with improved transport characteristics all oriented to eventual self-operated home dialysis.

The Problem of Education

The increased application of the physical sciences and engineering to problems relating to the human mechanism has produced fields of activity with a spread rivalling that of all the participating disciplines. This spread, to quite an extent unappreciated by aspiring multi-disciplinary educators has produced a state of confusion in bioengineering education.

Considering the primary requirement to be competence in one discipline, rather than a passing acquaintance with many disciplines, one would look to a good engineering training as a basis for undergraduates. It is doubtful if at this level it is fruitful to go beyond this. Nevertheless, present trends must be noted. A modicum of potential can be found in the "inter-disciplinary" courses. Thus it is considered practicable to aim at a bi-disciplinary course, in say, experimental biology and medical engineering. Courses of this type are proliferating and it might be that these are the first signs of reversion to the time-honoured general degree concept, with a possible bi-disciplinary bias in the final year.

Postgraduate training falls into two categories — primarily instructional and mainly research-oriented. The former are normally of the one-year masters type, while the latter may be either extended masters or doctorate courses of two to three years' duration. In formulating the instructional courses it becomes essential to define the concept of bioengineering in practice. It is submitted that the only rational way of regarding this is in terms of multi-disciplinary team effort.

These considerations define three dis-

tinct aspects of bioengineering courses (each accounting for roughly one quarter of a one-year course): (i) an "appreciation and communication" section (life sciences for physical science or engineering for life science first graduates), (ii) the development of the engineering "know-how" (up-to-date ideas and modern techniques of engineering analysis, design and manufacture); methodology and practice aimed at the solution of practical problems (within a clinical context in biomedical engineering), and (iii) certain moral, ethical and social aspects. This last is aimed at creating a "bio-engineering conscience" oriented, first towards facing up to the responsibilities associated with biomedical engineering innovations in particular, and secondly, to developing an awareness of the need to select critically the areas into which effort should be channelled for development. It is of particular importance to appreciate in this connection that the newsworthy life-saving project may well be of far less importance than some of the long-standing, pedestrian-appearing problems involving chronic discomfort rather than death.

A project associated with and arising from a clinical problem would take up the remaining quarter. If the course is to be effective the importance of direct contact with clinicians, patients and the general hospital atmosphere cannot be overemphasised.

A Team Effort

In summary, biomedical engineering is a multi-disciplinary activity and must be conceived in its programme as a team effort directed at clinical needs. Only within this team framework can the cross-fertilisation of the different disciplines become effective in producing new ideas which would have been thought of within the boundaries of any one of the disciplines alone. All in all, biomedical engineering is truly one of the "coming activities" of inestimable potential in scientific interest and industrial exploitation.



Conference visitors from Northern Ireland.



VISITORS FROM AUSTRALIA: The Misses Keryl Kennedy and Betty Notaras, but two of a large Australian contingent at the Conference.

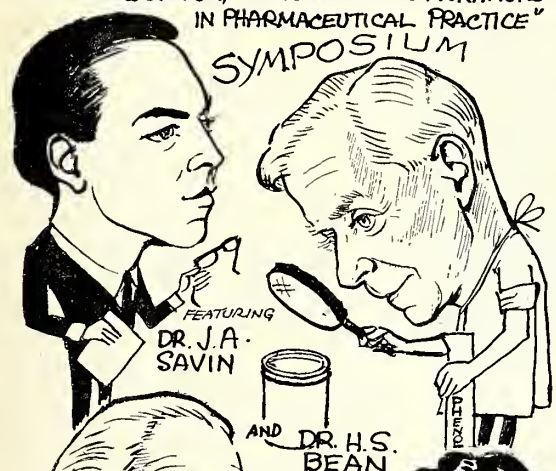
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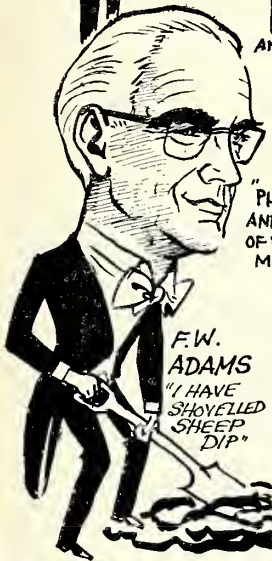
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SYMPOSIUM



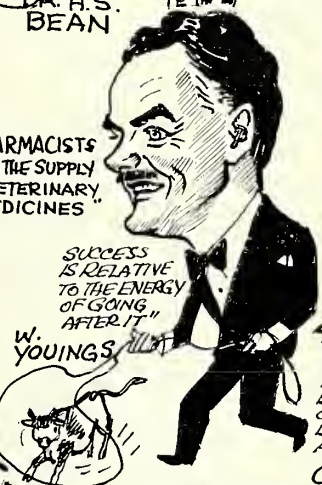
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AND **DR. H.S. BEAN**

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"I HAVE SHOVELLED SHEEP DIP"



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"THE PHARMACIST MUST BE PREPARED TO GO BEYOND THE BASIC REQUIREMENTS OF THE LAW FOR THE BENEFIT OF SOCIETY AS A WHOLE"

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CZ. CZECHOSLOVAKIA

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WM. J. WRIGHT
MELBOURNE

ON TEACHING STAFF PHARMACEUTICAL SCHOOL OF ISTANBUL

STUDYING AT BILSONSBURY SQ.

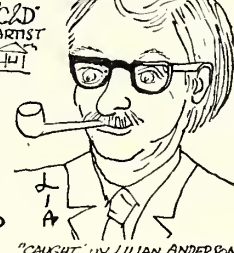
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"THE CLEANEST CONFERENCE WE'VE HAD"
WINTER GARDEN ATTENDANT

JACK HOLMES
CONFERENCE CHIEF STEWARD



"CAUGHT" BY LILIAN ANDERSON

BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE 104th MEETING BLACKPOOL 1967

Banquet

MORE than 600 Conference members heard DR. D. T. LEWIS, C.B. (Government Chief Chemist) congratulate the pharmaceutical industry on its contribution to the British economy. Dr. Lewis was speaking at the Conference banquet on September 13.

Civic Hospitality Acknowledged

MR. ALLEN ALDINGTON (president of the Pharmaceutical Society) was the first speaker. He proposed the toast "The County Borough of Blackpool," thanking the Corporation for the hospitality and helpfulness which, through its staff and elected members, it had shown to the Conference. COUNCILLOR SIDNEY NEWMAN (deputy mayor) replied to the toast on behalf of the mayor. (ALDERMAN LESLIE PILKINGTON, J.P.), who was unable to be present. He thanked Mr. Aldington for his praise of Blackpool. It might secure Mr. Aldington a post if anything happened to the Blackpool public relations officer. The mayor and mayoress were deeply sorry, he said, that they could not be present. Faced with such a galaxy of people with such intelligence and numerous qualifications he appreciated that the Pharmaceutical Society must be a "wonderful" organisation. England needed them very much indeed, and no country could produce better qualified pharmacists.

He hoped it would not be long before the Conference were back in

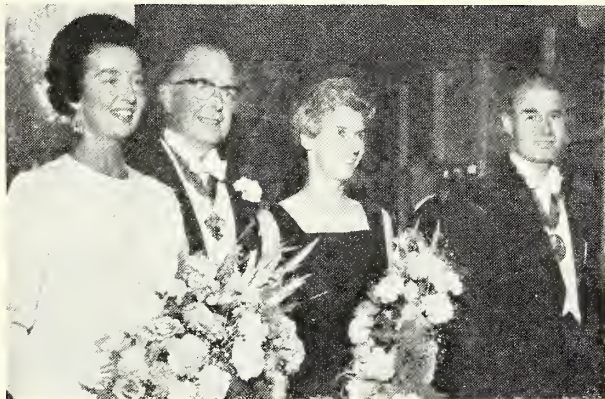


Dr. D. T. Lewis (Government chemist) proposes the toast of the Conference.

Blackpool again. Dr. Lewis, proposing the toast "The British Pharmaceutical Conference" said the country approached a new battle of Britain to be engaged in the great trading areas of the world, when there was need for all the younger scientists. The pharmaceutical industry's splendid contribution to British trade had been recognised by the granting of the Queen's award's to industry to a number of companies.

Conference Window Displays

BLACKPOOL holidaymakers were being given, during Conference week, an idea of the meaning of that mysterious word "pharmaceutical" on Conference notices through the medium of window displays in a number of the local pharmacies. A historical display shown by Mrs. Lilian Anderson at her Topping Street pharmacy included a number of drug jars, bell-metal mortars and other old pharmacy equipment as well as old documents, including the record of a Conference meeting nearly a century ago. At one of the local branches of Boots, Ltd., Mr. R. A. H. Hurley contrasted counter and "ethical" medicines of the present day with a display of the equipment used in the dispensary to produce their equivalents at the turn of the century. Another contrast was provided in a display at the King Street pharmacy of Mr. A. Greenwood, who showed mortars and carboys making way for modern equipment.



Mr. and Mrs. Allen Aldington and Professor and Mrs. J. B. Stenlake stand ready to receive the guests at the Conference banquet.



Mrs. and Mr. A. Greenwood, Blackpool, are received by Mrs. and Mr. Allen Aldington.



Mrs. and Dr. E. F. Hersant (one of the joint secretaries of the Conference) with Mrs. S. Aldington.



Guests at the dinner. At left are Mrs. and Mr. M. J. S. Burden, Leicester; at right, Mr. P. Hughes, South-east Metropolitan branch.

Conference Items

Bad Weather Mars Fylde Tour

MURKY weather interfered with the ladies' appreciation of the scenery on the Fylde coastal tour on Monday afternoon though it failed to dampen their enthusiasm. Two coach-loads set out in the rain, travelling from Blackpool to Fleetwood, passing the I.C.I. works (plastics and chemicals) on the way, and went on to pass Rossall School, a public school (1844) boasting Sir Thomas Beecham as one of its former pupils. The tour proceeded through Cleveleys, Bispham and North Blackpool with its cliffs, and along the promenade via the famous "Golden Mile," on past the pleasure beach and the well-known Tower. Now the coach took the party along the South Promenade to Squire Gate, where is situated Blackpool's airport, and crossed the boundary into Lytham St. Annes, where tea was taken at Fairhaven Lake, prior to returning to Blackpool and the hotels.

"Mini" Excursions

IN these days of mini this and mini that, it is not surprising that some conference excursions should follow the same trend. Conference all-day excursions of yesteryears with their splendid procession turn outs of 30-40 coaches passing of which caused minor sensations in the towns and villages through which they passed were replaced this year by a couple of mini all-day excursions for lady conference visitors consisting of two or three coaches for each of the tours. Those excursionists able to get on the coaches were lucky. The weather was fine, the guides knowledgeable and the scenery although not so wild as many had seen, was varied and interesting both terrain-wise and historically. Two such tours were undertaken on Tuesday, one to Holker and the other to Skipton and the Ribble Valley and the route followed the course described in the *C. & D.* guide to the excursions.

Cosmetic Session

ON Friday morning, the final day of the Conference meeting at Blackpool a ladies' "excursion" took the form of

"A Morning with Coty" at the Imperial Hotel. The session consisted of talks on beauty and perfume by members of the staff of Coty (England) Ltd. including Mr. Charles Scanlan (sales manager), Mr. Mike Landon (chief chemist) and Mr. Eric Williams (Northern area manager). There was also a practical demonstration of the use of the company's cosmetic products.



Learning the art of the potter from Mrs. Margaret Kneen.

At the Potter's Wheel

THE morning's excursions on September 13 included a visit to a pottery at Thornton-le-Fylde, where the ladies were able to admire the ancient and skilful craft of the potter and, if they wished, to purchase specimens of studio-made pottery. They were also able to admire some fine paintings at the art gallery on the premises. Coffee was taken at Poulton-le-Fylde, where there is a windmill about 140 years old.

IN the afternoon, at the Imperial Hotel, the ladies were entertained to a fashion show of day and evening attire. Expertly commèred and skilfully displayed by six charming models, the diversion was greatly appreciated by the visitors.

Golf

TWENTY-ONE golfers met at the Lytham Green Drive golf club, Lytham

St. Annes on September 14 to compete for the Edmund White golf trophy which was won by Mr. J. P. Bannerman, Glasgow, who also received a copper etching of a 17th century map of Lancashire. The runner up was Mr. S. E. Andrews, Hounslow, the previous holder, who received a cut glass whisky decanter. In the Blackpool Committee Ladies competition Mrs. J. Bunting, Southend, beat Mrs. M. L. Cashman, Dublin, each of whom received a table lamp.

Hospital Pharmacists' Reception

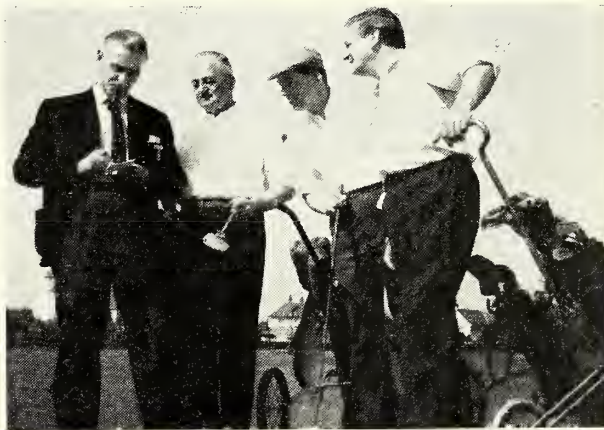
THE Manchester Regional Hospital Board and the Blackpool and Fylde Hospital Management Committee, in collaboration with the Guild of Public Pharmacists, held a reception and dance for Guild members and their



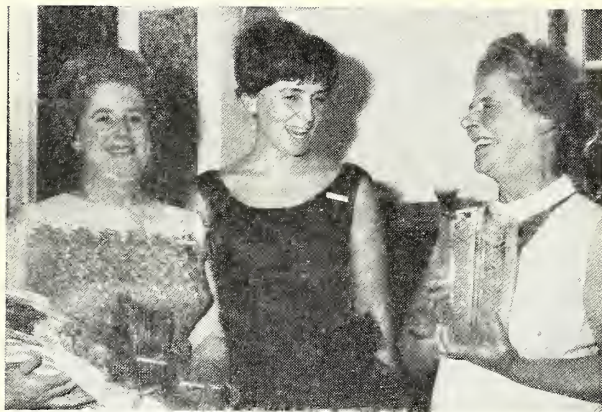
Miss D. D. Day, Harrow, with Miss O. M. Jackson, Kettering, and Miss D. W. Horsman, Northampton.



Models line up at the end of fashion show put on for Conference ladies at Blackpool's Imperial Hotel.



Mr. J. W. Goodchild, Falkirk, makes up his score card, watched by Messrs. J. B. Dunnett, Edinburgh; C. P. Howells, Southend-on-Sea; and Mr. H. Munro, Tunbridge Wells.



A GIFT FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA: Miss M. A. Burr with a glass vessel she has just received from Mrs. E. Travnikova, Prague. With them is Mrs. J. Alderson (chairman, local Conference committee).



SOUVENIRS OF THE CONFERENCE: Members of the local committee with the tangible acknowledgements of their service to the Conference.

friends on Sept. 14. The guests were received by Alderman T. Horrigan, J.P. (chairman, Manchester Regional Hospital Board) and Mrs. Horrigan; Mr. E. Bishop, O.B.E., D.M.A. (chairman, Blackpool and Fylde Hospital Management Committee) and Mr. Bishop, and by Mr. D. F. Smith (president, Guild of Public Pharmacists) and Mrs. Smith. Those present enjoyed dancing, refreshments and an exhibition of Olde Tyme—Latin American dancing by David and Gilian Stead, winners of the 1966 Carl-Alan Award for the most professional dancing partnership.

Conference Ball

THE Winter Gardens ballroom was the venue for the final social event of the Conference. Members danced to Ken Turner and his orchestra, an organist, and Mike Hurst and the Trekkers. They were also given a demonstration by the David Stead formation dancing team. A buffet supper was served in the Spanish Hall suite.

Closing Session

AN overwhelming vote for the re-inclusion of a Conference excursion in the programme was given by members at the closing session of the 1967 meeting. It was taken after Mr. D. E. Sparshott, Nottingham, and Mr. J. C. N. Wilford, Hastings, had each asked The Conference executive "to consider the matter seriously." MR. SPARSHOTT said the executive should not give up the excursion without thinking about it "deeply." He referred to the proposal to hold the Conference in Belfast in 1969 and he recalled the wonderful excursion that had been arranged at the previous Belfast Conference. MR. WILFORD noted that the annual report submitted by the Executive included the statement that a Conference excursion "need not necessarily be included in the Conference programme." The excursion, he said, was "a welding together of the Conference as a whole." PROFESSOR STENLAKE said that no decision had yet been reached in respect of the 1968 Conference. The decision to omit the excursion from the Blackpool programme had been taken during a period of national financial stringency when it was not thought desirable to increase the cost

ALWAYS an occasion for presentations, the Conference sherry party of the National Association of Women Pharmacists on September 14 was this time a two-way affair. The Association had sponsored and financed the visit to the Conference of a Czech pharmacist, Mrs. E. Travnikova, Prague, who reciprocated by presenting to Miss M. A. Burr, the Association's national president a handsome bowl in Bohemian glass. The other presentations were of a spray of flowers to Miss Burr from local members, a similar spray to the vice-president (Mrs. I. Z. M. Elliott), which she received at the hands of a friend of her college days, Miss Noel Mackay, and of travelling clocks to Mrs. Joan Alderson (chairman of the local Conference Committee) and Mrs. Alice Greenwood (a member of the committee and the Association's national treasurer). Many Conference V.I.P.'s and guests were present to see the presentations made and to enjoy the Association's hospitality.

of the Conference tickets. He then asked if the Executive could be given some guidance about the general feeling among Conference members. Only two hands were raised against the idea of an excursion. The vote "for" was overwhelming.

The annual report disclosed that discussions were still proceeding between the officers of the Conference and of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain concerning the constitution and general arrangements of the Conference. The Conference officers were awaiting concrete proposals from the Society, and it was hoped to present a statement and proposals at the 1968 Conference.

During the session PROFESSOR STENLAKE presented to the vice-chairman of the Blackpool Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society (Mr. E. Aspin) a minute book for the Branch as a memento of the Conference. Professor Stenlake also, on behalf of Conference members, made presentation to members of the local Conference committee. The local chairman (Mr. Alderson) received a stainless steel tea set and tray, as did the local secretary (Mr. A. S. Smith) and his wife. To the local trea-

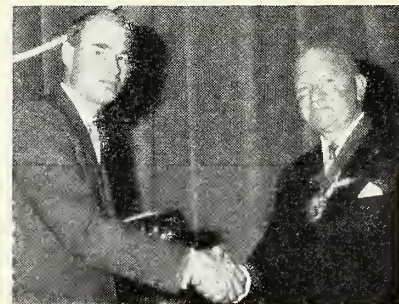
surer (Mr. H. Rigby) and his wife were given a silver candelabra and cruet.

MR. P. CREES, Birmingham, invited the Conference to meet in Birmingham, September 9-13, 1968, and the invitation was accepted by show of hands.

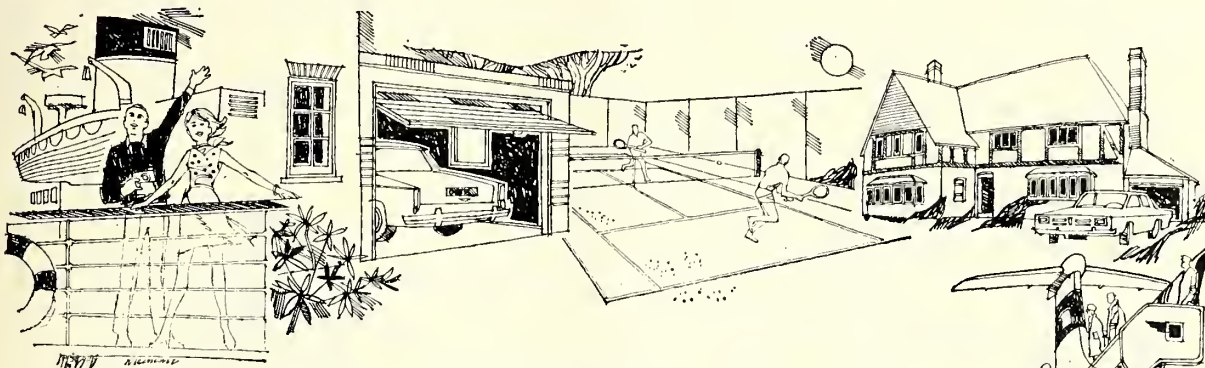
Members endorsed the Executive's nominations of the following officers for 1967-68:— *Chairman*, Mr. H. Burlinson; *Treasurer*, Professor J. M. Rowson; *Secretaries*, Dr. E. F. Hersant and Mr. K. A. Lees. Dr. H. S. Bean, Professor P. H. Elworthy and Mr. J. R. Phillips were elected to the Executive. Finally Professor Stenlake handed over his chairman's badge of office to Mr. H. Burlinson, from whom he later received a replica of the badge as his own memento of a year of office as chairman.

Invitation to 1968 Conference

EACH Conference member received on the closing day of 1967 meeting an invitation from the Birmingham Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society "after a lapse of twenty-nine years" to return to Birmingham, September 8-13, 1968, for the 105th meeting of Conference. The invitation pointed out that Birmingham had two universities, the Bull Ring shopping centre "with nearly twenty-five acres of air conditioned shopping space and was within easy reach of 'some of the prettiest English countryside including the Vale of Evesham, the Cotswolds, the Malvern and Stratford-on-Avon. Members were offered a choice of accommodation either in hotels or modern halls of residence.



HANDING OVER: Professor Stenlake gives a handshake to Mr. H. Burlinson after investing him with his badge of office as incoming chairman.



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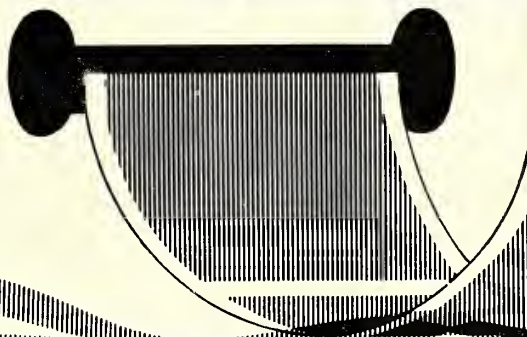


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BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE 104th MEETING BLACKPOOL 1967

Symposium Session

Microbiology of Topical Preparations in Pharmaceutical Practice

1. CLINICAL ASPECTS

J. A. SAVIN, M.A., M.B., B. Chir. (Cantab.), M.R.C.P., D.I.H.

(Department of Dermatology, St. George's Hospital, London)

ABSTRACT

THERE are three main ways in which organisms may be introduced: (a) during manufacture; (b) during modification in the pharmacy; (c) during use.

A recent extensive study of unopened pharmaceutical preparations gave a measure of contamination during manufacture. Of seventy-one batches of the forty types of ointments, pastes, creams and liniments tested, only thirty-two were sterile. Three samples had more than 100 organisms per gramme.

During a recent investigation of *Ps. aeruginosa* infections in a hospital skin ward a diluted steroid cream in the pharmacy was found to contain large numbers of organisms. As the ingredients were sterile, presumably the organisms were introduced during mixing. Samples of dilutions of the same cream from eight other hospitals were tested; three of those also yielded large numbers of organisms. Investigation of stock pots of cream in another hospital showed that of thirty-four creams, two contained large numbers of bacteria (*Ps. aeruginosa* and *Klebsiella* species).

Contamination of tubes of ophthalmic ointment during use has been studied by comparing the flora of unopened and used tubes. Twenty-four unopened tubes yielded only one positive culture, while of fifty used tubes, eighteen carried organisms (*Staph. albus*, *Staph. aureus* and fungi).

A lignocaine jelly responsible for respiratory tract infections was contaminated in use as specimens in the pharmacy were free from *Ps. aeruginosa*. Several different strains of *Ps. aeruginosa* were found in different pots. In another study hand creams in use in different parts of a hospital contained different strains of *Ps. aeruginosa*, suggesting contamination in use rather than in a central pharmacy.

Infected Cream

A recent study of pots of cream and ointment in use in a skin ward showed that of 194 samples twenty-seven contained the epidemic strain of *Ps. aeruginosa* which was also found in pharmacy stock. Six other samples contained coliforms. Those were not present in samples from the pharmacy and had presumably been introduced during use.

Organisms have repeatedly been found in dusting powders, and even in sulphonamide powders. In a recent Swedish study, all wound and baby

powders contained bacteria; eleven out of twenty-eight samples contained more than 103 organisms per gramme.

Since the introduction of antibiotics, *Ps. aeruginosa* has played an increasing rôle in human infection. It is resistant to most antibiotics and able to fill the biological vacuum left when these are used. It can survive and multiply outside the human body. When epidemics of infection are investigated it is often found in moist places such as bath outlets, soap-dishes and disinfectant solutions. It is found consistently in sewage and in the stools



THE TWO OPENERS
Dr. Savin and Dr. Bean

of a small proportion of healthy people. Factors raising the carriage rate are previous admission to hospital and the use of antibiotics. Spread of organisms from patient to patient has been shown. Studies suggest that most adults have had contact with it.

Ps. aeruginosa is seldom more than transiently present on healthy skin but this is not so on diseased skin. For example, the microflora of the clinically normal ear is non-pathogenic but *Ps. aeruginosa* can often be isolated from cases of otitis externa. That does not mean that the organism necessarily causes the disease. Since it was first thought to cause disease, the debate as to its pathogenicity has recurred. There is no doubt, however, that when resistance is lowered *Ps. aeruginosa* can cause fatal septicaemia.

Pseudomonas can be found both in

local infections of the skin and in skin manifestations of systemic infection.

Staphylococcus aureus is widespread in the human environment but probably has no important reservoir outside man. Isolation from normal skin depends on how hard it is looked for. A single skin swab with no cultural refinements will show 10 to 20 per cent. of positive cultures. Ward studies show its presence in the air, dust, and blankets. Probably, however, once an organism has been shed from a patient for 24 hours it has lost much of its ability to cause new infections. Some strains, however, seem to retain their virulence in the dried state.

Staph. aureus causes impetigo, boils, folliculitis and carbuncles in the skin. Its main headquarters is in the nasal vestibule. *Staph. aureus* put on the skin will survive only for two or three days.

The Damage Done

There have been few reports on the subject of the damage done. All have been retrospective, as, once contamination is found, use of the preparation must stop.

Recently, after a diluted steroid cream had been found to be contaminated with *Ps. aeruginosa*, the records were studied to see if use of the cream had led to infection. The pattern of individual case histories suggested that infection followed the use of contaminated cream. When use of the cream was stopped, pseudomonas infections became much less common. Polythene occlusion seemed to lead to severe infections. Many of the patients had been treated with iodochlorhydroxyquinolone (Vioform).

There is plenty of evidence that contamination is fairly common, but little that harm is done.

There are two main ways of tackling bacterial problems: asepsis and anti-sepsis. Strict asepsis during manufacture would probably make the final product more expensive. Further surveys might help to decide whether this is justified. Patients will inevitably use their fingers to apply ointments and creams; it is pointless to tell them to do anything else. Organisms can be carried by the hands and will be left in the residue. Tubes seem to offer less opportunity for contamination than pots. Special non-touch dispensers would be better.

Preservatives are used chiefly to stop deterioration of products. They must also prevent the multiplication of pathogens and not damage the skin.

Skin reactions to chemicals may be divided into primary irritant and allergic. Preservatives are used in such low concentrations that primary irritant reactions are unlikely.

Allergic contact dermatitis presents a more difficult problem. It is not easy to predict which chemicals are likely to cause it. The incidence of contact dermatitis rises with the concentration of the allergen. Repeated application is more likely to sensitise than a single application. Occlusion with polythene, commonly used in dermatology, increases the likelihood of sensitisation. There is some evidence that the vehicle is important. There is a clinical impression that ointments and creams are

more likely to sensitise than lotions. Facilitation and interference may occur between allergens applied at one time.

Experimentally, irritation of the skin may help sensitisation to occur, therapeutic preparations are, of course, applied to inflamed skin.

Sensitisation is particularly serious as cross sensitivity to a wide variety of substances may occur, for example between chloroxylenol and chlorocresol, and between the individual paraben esters. The recent epidemic of photosensitivity which followed the use of tetrachlorosalicylanilide shows how difficult it is, even with rigorous testing, to eliminate sensitisers from topical applications.

Conclusions

Although there is evidence that preparations for use on the skin may be contaminated, there is little evidence that harm is often done. That may be because such effects have not been looked for. Strict asepsis would be expensive. Raising the concentration of preservatives might be dangerous. Further studies would help to decide if either of those measures should be taken.

I should like to thank Dr. W. C. Noble for his advice on bacteriology, and the chief pharmacists of St. George's Hospital and St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin for the assistance they gave at all stages of the investigations.

(To be concluded)

Science Sessions

The first paper from an industrial laboratory came from MR. G. VARNEY, who was also presenting his first paper to a Conference meeting:—

CRYSTALS

Their growth in aqueous suspensions

G. VARNEY

(Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., Pharmaceuticals division, Macclesfield, Ches.).

THE marked increase in crystal growth rates with temperature cycling has been demonstrated by Carless and Foster (1966), using aqueous suspensions of sulphathiazole in the presence of various surface-active agents. This report describes a machine for the investigation of temperature cycling phenomena of several samples simultaneously, together with preliminary results obtained by its use.

The practical implications are:—

1. Particle growth in suspensions is influenced by the addition of excipients, which increase the particle solubility. The quantities of solubilising and wetting agents used in a given formulation should therefore be kept to the minimum.

2. In a quiescent suspension, crystal growth is governed by the rate of diffusion of solute molecules. Since the mean diffusion path is greater in a more dilute suspension, the growth rate should therefore be reduced in such conditions. Conversely, in a stirred suspension, where crystal growth is surface-controlled, a low concentration under cycling conditions increases the growth rate.

3. Where sedimentation occurs, the local increase in particle concentration will increase particle growth, owing to the shortened inter-particle diffusion distances. A sedimenting formulation, therefore, even if easily redispersed, is prone to accelerate physical change within the system.

MR. A. A. FOSTER (Chelsea College of Science and Technology) argued that a large temperature interval had been used in the work. That might lead to a different mechanism of crystal growth from what occurred during shelf storage. Polymorphic changes, for example, might occur. He suggested that a shorter cycling time would overcome the problem. Mr. Foster further pointed out that growth was observed in two distinctly different systems—one containing a high concentration of wetting agent and preservative, the other acetone. The authors attributed the greater crystal growth in the latter to

greater solubility, but there might, however, be a specific interaction or polymorphic change in one or other system. Had the possibility of such interaction been investigated? He also disagreed that surface-active agents in general increased solubility. Rather they reduced crystal growth. Finally, he asked, why did Mr. Varley suggest that addition of solubilising and wetting agents should be kept to a minimum? MR. VARLEY agreed that polymorphism was the cause of most problems in crystal growth. It was, he said, possible to obtain crystals in two polymorphic forms in the solid state. In that state no polymorphic change would take place, but if the crystals were suspended there would be a change to the form that had the lowest activity. On the wisdom of keeping additives to a minimum he said that removing a crystal from one solvent system to another would result in its becoming unstable, with a resulting change of shape.

DR. M. A. C. RAPSON, London, asked whether any data were available on the particle size distribution of crystals exposed to different conditions of cycling. Had any account been taken of other factors such as nucleation? He did not think it true to say that, in changing from one solvent system to another, a crystal would not be stable. So long as the original crystal form were preserved, stability should be unaffected. The important factor was the lattice structure of the crystal. MR. VARLEY replied that it was possible to get different polymorphic forms of crystals from different solvents. From any one solvent an equilibrated form would be obtained and no change of form would take place unless the crystal were allowed to grow. He thought that if nucleation were involved, cycling would widen the size distribution. Some of the smaller crystals would disappear, and the number of particles would decrease. He told MR. K. A. LEES, Greenford, that, even if the solvent in which the final suspension was to be made were included in the solvent system from which the crystals were prepared, the crystals would still be unstable. MR. FOSTER pointed out that the author's observation that particle-size distribution would be widened was in contradiction with findings of Japanese workers, who had

found that, in sulphadiazine suspensions, the distribution could be narrowed. MR. VARLEY explained that size distributions had not been included in the findings, as it had been found impossible to obtain them owing to the aperture of the Coulter counter used becoming blocked.

Final paper of the afternoon was presented by DR. J. A. HERSEY.

PARTICLE SIZE

Its effect on the strength of sodium chloride tablets

J. A. HERSEY, GUNSEL BAYRAKTAR and E. SHOTTON

(School of Pharmacy, University of London).

A REVIEW of the literature concerned with the effect of particle size on the strength of sodium chloride tablets presents a confusing picture. In an attempt to rationalise opposing views, the authors produced a wide range of narrowly classified powders and compacted them at five different pressure levels. The results show that there is no single simple relationship between crushing strength and particle size over the complete range of sizes studied (4-925 μ).

DR. C. J. LEWIS, Nottingham, asked what had been the effect of work hardening on the two types of materials used. DR. HERSEY replied that there was little literature on the subject. MR. K. W. HARGROVE, Chester, suggested that, though the authors had related capping effects to the properties of the powders, entrapped air would be an equally important factor. He was not satisfied, moreover, that mechanical tests of strength were sufficient. When Mr. Hargrove asked whether the same results would have been obtained if the experiments had been carried out at the critical moisture content point for sodium chloride, he was told by DR. HERSEY that the authors had compressed the compound in the condition in which it was likely to be found, and had therefore measured the moisture content. MR. H. BURLINSON, Manchester, proposed that other physical forms of sodium chloride might be tested, and suggested spray drying might produce spheres, or at least more uniform particles. DR. HERSEY replied that the sodium chloride had been carefully standardised. By milling they had obtained very small, very hard spheres. Ending the proceedings on a



Mr. G. R. Sykes at one of the Science sessions.

lighter note. MR. MYERS asked why it was necessary to make hard sodium chloride tablets at all, and THE CHAIRMAN offered the suggestion that the authors might like to work with potassium chloride, which did present practical problems.

First paper at Tuesday afternoon's science session was read by MR. E. J. TRIGGS who was presenting his first contribution to a Conference. Professor J. B. Stenlake was in the chair.

BUCCAL ABSORPTION OF BASIC DRUGS **Its application as an *in vivo* model of passive drug transfer through lipid membranes**

A. H. BECKETT and E. J. TRIGGS
(Department of Pharmacy, Chelsea College of Science and Technology.)

A METHOD of studying the buccal absorption of single and multicomponent mixtures of basic drugs at varying pH values is described. Men aged twenty to thirty were used. The solution was placed in the subject's mouth for 5 minutes, after which the solution was expelled and the mouth rinsed with distilled water. The expelled solutions were combined, and an aliquot portion used for analysis by gas-liquid chromatography. The mode of absorption is shown to be a partitioning into, or passage through, a lipid phase. The shape of the curves of drug absorption against pH permits classification of the drugs into four main classes. The shape also gives a better indication of the likely passage of drugs through biological lipid membranes than simple partition or rate of partition experiments between water and organic solvents. There is a direct relation between the drug absorption-pH curves and the renal tubular reabsorption of a number of drugs.

DR. G. E. FOSTER, Dartford, asked where maximum absorption took place. Tablets were usually put under the tongue for maximum absorption. Although the authors had investigated the mouth surface as a whole ANOTHER SPEAKER said that buccal absorption had been shown better than sublingual. DR. T. D. WHITTET, London, said that experiments had been carried out at University College Hospital, London, with buccal and sublingual oxytocin. The routes had been given up in favour of the nasal route because of variable results. The method in the paper might be used to test the position of absorption in the mouth and to examine absorption from lozenges. THE AUTHOR said there were plans to do such investigations. DR. A. L. GLENN, Woking,

suggested that pH should have been measured after solutions had been spat out as the buffer solutions might change in pH in the mouth. MR. TRIGGS said that pH had been measured both before and after the solutions were put into the mouth and only slight differences were found. There was also little change in the volume of solution. DR. V. WALTERS, London, asked whether urinary excretion problems of the drugs had been carried out following buccal absorption and whether the quantitative rate of excretion was the same when the same drug was given buccally and by the gastro-intestinal route. MR. TRIGGS replied that work had been done with phenmetrazine and amphetamine for both of which urinary recovery was similar by the two routes. However, excretion patterns differed slightly, peak levels being somewhat sustained by the buccal route. For nicotine recoveries were different by the two routes, but there were distribution problems.

The following paper, also from Chelsea College of Technology was presented by MR. L. G. BROOKES. It provoked no discussion.

FENFLURAMINE

Its absorption and urinary excretion in man

A. H. BECKETT and L. G. BROOKES
(Department of Pharmacy, Chelsea College of Science and Technology.)

The urinary excretion of fenfluramine and its main metabolite, norfenfluramine, was examined after oral administration of (±)- and (+)-fenfluramine hydrochloride and of (±)-nor-fenfluramine hydrochloride to men. The rate of excretion of both substances was shown to depend on urinary pH fluctuations in excretion rate being associated with changes in urinary pH. The excretion of fenfluramine and norfenfluramine was measured after the administration of (±)- and (+)-fenfluramine hydrochloride to subjects whose urine had been made acidic or alkaline by their taking ammonium chloride or sodium bicarbonate respectively. Under those conditions fluctuation in rates of excretion were abolished (alkaline urine) or minimised (acidic urine), total recovery of both amines being greater when the subject's urine was acidic than when it was alkaline. N-de-ethylation of both (±)- and (+)-fenfluramine was considerable.

MR. J. F. TAYLOR then presented his first short communication to the Conference.

PETHIDINE AND PENTAZOCINE

Blood concentrations of the compounds in mother and infant at time of birth

A. H. BECKETT and J. F. TAYLOR
(Department of Pharmacy, Chelsea College of Science and Technology.)

It has been shown that lignocaine (pK_a 7.86), given epidurally during labour, traverses the placenta in significant concentrations. The similarity of the pK_a values of pethidine (8.72, Beckett, 1956), nicotine and some local anaesthetics means that unequivocal estimation of pethidine and pentazocine by the methyl orange technique

would be almost impossible if those other bases were present. The more specific method of gas-liquid chromatography has been applied to a study of those drugs in man. Measurements were made of the relative blood levels of pethidine and pentazocine in mother and infant at parturition. Preliminary results indicate that pethidine is transferred across the placenta more rapidly than pentazocine. Controlled studies on the excretion of pethidine and pentazocine in the urine of men indicate that pentazocine is metabolised to a greater degree than pethidine.

DR. R. L. SMITH, St. Mary's Hospital, warned of the danger of extrapolating the results with rat liver to humans, as metabolic pathways occurred at different levels in different species. [This work had been introduced by the author in presenting his paper.] MR. D. N. GORE, Chelsea, also emphasised species differences and said that had the authors used rats of a different age their results may not have been the same. PROFESSOR N. J. HARPER, Birmingham, asked how pentazocine was metabolised in the female and was told that the major metabolite was glucuronide, though the authors did not know whether it had any depressive activity. PROFESSOR BECKETT stressed that the paper was a preliminary one and that its purpose was to show that differences between drugs going across the placenta could be pinpointed. On the question of enzymes not being fully developed, the main point was that the paper showed that the blood concentration of a drug could be higher in the baby than in the mother. DR. WHITTET asked whether clinical observations had been taken at the same times as the samples were obtained. MR. TAYLOR said that the samples were from a double-blind trial of which the results had not yet been published but the indications were that there was no significant difference between the depression caused by the two drugs. However, the dose of pentazocine used gave better pain relief than did that of pethidine.



WATCHING POINTS FOR 1968 MEETING: Mr. C. McArdle (Conference local secretary, 1968) in conversation with Messrs. H. Rigby (Blackpool treasurer) and J. Holmes (Blackpool chief steward).

TRADE REPORT

The prices given are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. Various charges have to be added whereby values are augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 20: The week's trading in CRUDE DRUGS again had a dull tone and few price changes were marked. Peru BALSAM eased 3d. per lb. in both positions and Costa Rican IPECACUANHA and WITCH HAZEL leaves were among other commodities similarly reduced in price.

Notable among PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMICALS were hypophosphites which have been marked up for the first time since 1962. Chinese CITRONELLA was among the few ESSENTIAL OILS to show any movement.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals

ACETIC ACID.—Per ton in bulk; B.P.C., glacial £80 to £84; 98-100 per cent., £76 to £80. Technical 80 per cent. grades; Pure £70 to £74; technical, £64 to £68. Small lots, B.P.C., 5-gall. demijohn 16s. per gall.; 10 demijohns, 11s. per gall.

ACETYSALICYLIC ACID.—1-ton lots, 4s. 0½d. per lb.; 5-cwt., 4s. 5d.; 1-cwt., 4s. 8d.

p-AMINOSALICYLIC ACID.—SODIUM, 17s. 6d. per kilo for 1,000-kilo lots.

BACITRACIN.—Sterile topical, 53s. per m.u. for 25 m.u. lots.

BENZOIC ACID.—50-kilo kegs, 6s. 3d. kilo; SODIUM SALT, 5s. 11d.

BORIC ACID.—B.P. grade in 1-ton and upwards (per ton): Granular, £84; crystals, £97; powder, £90 10s.; extra-fine powder, £92 10s. per ton in lined hessian bags, carriage paid in Great Britain. Less £1 per ton if supplied in paper bags. Technical from £70 to £80 10s. per ton according to type and packing.

CITRIC ACID.—Domestic powder in bags, per cwt. 1-4 cwt. lots, 235s.; 5-19 cwt., 230s.; 1 ton, 221s. Crystals plus 10s. cwt. Anhydrous powder plus 10 per cent.

GALLIC ACID.—B.P., 12s. 3d. per lb. for 1-cwt. lots; 5-cwt., 12s.

GLYCERIN.—B.P. grade, per cwt.:

	Over 25 tons	5 tons and under 25 tons	1 ton and under 5 tons	Under 1 ton
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
5 cwt. drums	250 0	252 0	255 0	261 0
22 cwt. "	253 0	255 0	258 0	264 0
56 lb. tins ...	257 0	259 0	262 0	268 0
28 lb. " ...	279 0	281 0	286 0	295 0
14 lb. " ...	283 0	285 0	290 0	299 0

HYDROCHLORIC ACID.—B.P., from 28s. to 35s. per cwt. in carboys, ex works.

HYDROCYANIC ACID.—B.P. 1964, from 4s. 6d. to 5s. 5d. per kilo, as to quantity; Scheele's from 5s. 6d. to 6s. 3d.

HYPOPHOSPHITES.—Per kilo:—

Quantity	5 kilos	12.5 kilos	50 kilos
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
CALCIUM, B.P.C.	21 8	17 10	16 7
IRON, B.P.C. ...	39 3	38 0	36 9
MAGNESIUM ...	—	31 2	29 11
MANGANESE, B.P.C.	—	37 3	36 0
POTASSIUM, B.P.C.	27 1	24 9	23 6
SODIUM, B.P.C. ...	—	20 1	18 10

LACTIC ACID.—B.P. is 5s. 5d. per lb. for 12-winchester lots and 4s. 4d. per lb. for 5-cwt. Edible, 80 per cent. acid, £317 per 1,000 kilos.

MANDELIC ACID.—1-cwt. lots, 12s. 6d. per lb. CALCIUM SALT, also 12s. 6d. SODIUM MANDELATE, 13s. and AMMONIUM MANDELATE 50 per cent. solution, 7s. 6d.

NEOMYCIN SULPHATE.—5-kilos, 550s. per kilo.

OESTRADIOL MONOBENZOATE.—14s. 6d. per gm.

OLEIC ACID.—B.P. £188 10s. per ton.

PENICILLIN.—SODIUM, POTASSIUM or PROCAINE, 2-25d. per mega for 5,000 megas.

PHOSPHORIC ACID.—B.P. (s.g. 1.750); drums, 1s. 4d. per lb.; bottles from 5s. 4d.

PREDNISOLONE.—ALCOHOL and ACETATE from 7s. per gm.

PREDNISONE.—1-kilo lots, ALCOHOL and ACETATE, 6s. 6d. per gm.

PROGESTERONE.—1-kilo lots 1s. 3d. per gm.

PYROGALLIC ACID.—1-cwt. photographic crystals, 29s. 3d. per lb.

STREPTOMYCIN.—BASE and SULPHATE, 2-85d. per gm.

TANNIC ACID.—B.P. fluffy, 9s. 9d. per lb. (5-cwt. lots) and powder, 9s. 6d.

TARTARIC ACID.—(In bags): 1-ton lots, 300s. per cwt.; 5-19 cwt., 308s.; 1 cwt., 310s. If supplied in drums add 8s. cwt.

THIOGLYCOLLIC ACID.—Basic rates per lb. 97-98 per cent., 26-lb. packs, 15s.; 75 per cent., 11s. 6d. AMMONIUM THIOGLYCOLLATE, 40 per cent., pH 9-3 (24-lb. packs), 6s. 8d.; MONOETHANOLAMINE THIOGLYCOLLATE, pH 9-9 40 per cent., 9s. 10d. All carriage paid United Kingdom and subject to purchase tax.

Crude Drugs

ACONITE.—Spanish *napellus*, 3s. 6d. lb.; (3s. 3d., c.i.f.).

AGAR.—Kobe No. 1 for shipment, 21s. 6d. lb. c.i.f.; Spanish, 25s. duty paid.

ANISE.—Chinese STAR, 157s. 6d. cwt., c.i.f.

ANNATTO.—Madras, f.a.q. seed, spot, 200s. cwt. (170s., c.i.f.).

ASAFOETIDA.—Persian quoted at £19 cwt.

BALSAMS.—(per lb.): CANADA: 35s. 6d., spot (33s., c.i.f.). COPAIBA: B.P.C. 11s. (6s. 6d., c.i.f.); PERU: 12s. 6d. (11s. 6d., c.i.f.); TOLU: B.P., 12s. 6d.

BELLADONNA.—LEAVES, 4s. 3d. per lb., spot; shipment, 3s. 9d., c.i.f. HERB, 2s. 9d. spot; ROOT, 1s. 10d. per lb., spot; shipment, 1s. 8d., c.i.f. nominal.

CAPSICUMS.—Ethiopian off-stalk, 280s. cwt. (255s., c.i.f.). Kenya, 185s., c.i.f.

COCHINEAL.—(Per lb.). Canary Isles silver-grev, 16s. 6d. (15s. 6d., c.i.f.) spot; black brilliant, 20s. 6d. (19s. 6d., c.i.f.) Peruvian silver-grey, 12s. 9d. (12s. c.i.f.).

COCILLANA.—Bark from 2s. 10d. to 3s. per lb., on the spot.

COLOCYNTH PULP.—Spot, 4s. 3d. per lb.; shipment, 4s. 1d., c.i.f.

CUBEBS.—Spot quoted at 285s. cwt.

ERGOT.—Portuguese—Spanish, 8s. 6d. lb. (8s. c.i.f.). Continental, 8s. 6d. (8s. 3d., c.i.f.).

GUM ACACIA.—Kordofan cleaned sorts, 250s. per cwt., spot; shipment, 225s., c.i.f.

HONEY.—(per cwt., ex store). Australian light amber, 132s. 6d. to 137s. 6d.; and medium amber, 115s. to 120s. Argentine, 122s. 6d. to 127s. 6d.; Canadian, 172s. 6d. to 175s.; Mexican, 115s. to 120s.; Chinese, 85s. to 100s.

HYDRASTIS.—Spot is 37s. per lb.; shipment, 35s., c.i.f.

HYOSCYAMUS.—Niger, 2s. 2d. lb (1s. 10d. c.i.f.).

IPECACUANHA.—Matto Grosso for shipment, 39-40s. per lb., c.i.f., spot, 48s. 6d. Costa Rican, 55s., spot (52s. 6d., c.i.f.); Colombian, 46s. (43s., c.i.f.).

JALAP.—Mexican whole bulbs, 3s. 9d. lb. (3s. 6d., c.i.f.); Brazilian, 1s. 11d. (1s. 9d., c.i.f.).

KARAYA.—No. 1 f.a.q. gum, spot, 300s.; No. 2, 200s. per cwt.

KOLA NUTS.—West African halves are 7½d. per lb. on the spot; shipment, 6d., c.i.f.

LANOLIN.—ANHYDROUS, B.P. is from 2s. 2½d. to 2s. 6d. per lb. in 1-ton lots delivered free drums. Commercial grades from 1s. 4½d. and cosmetic, 2s. 8d.

LEMON PEEL.—Spot, partially extracted 1s. 3d. lb.; unextracted for shipment, 2s. 6d.

LIME FLOWERS.—Spot, 2s. 2d. per lb.

LIQUORICE.—ROOT, Russian, 67s. 6d. per cwt.; Anatolian, 57s. 6d.; Anatolian decorticated, 170s. BLOCK JUICE: Anatolian, 210s. to 220s. per cwt.; Italian, 193s.; sticks from 244s. to 460s. per cwt.

LOBELIA.—Dutch on the spot, 4s. 3d. per lb.; new crop. October-November, 4s., c.i.f. American, 12s. 6d. (12s. 3d., c.i.f.).

LYCOPodium.—Scarce at 13s. 6d. lb.

MACE.—No. 1 broken, for shipment, 12s. 3d. lb., c.i.f.

SAFFRON.—Mancha superior, spot, 1000s. per lb.; Rio, 950s.

SARSAPARILLA.—Jamaican nativevered, spot, 3s. 9d. per lb.; shipment, 3s. 4d., c.i.f.

SLIPPERY ELM BARK.—Spot offered at 3s. 9d. per lb.

STRAMONIUM.—Continental LEAVES, 85s. per cwt., spot.

STROPHANTHUS.—Kombe, spot, 40s. lb., nominal.

WITCH HAZEL LEAVES.—New crop 5s. 6d. lb. (5s. c.i.f.).

Essential and Expressed Oils

AMBER.—Rectified spot, 1s. 6d. per lb.

BAY.—Spot, 43s. to 44s. per lb.

BUCHU.—Spot, from 650s. per lb. for English distilled.

CARDAMOM.—Imported, 610s. per lb.; English distilled, 800s.

CASSIA.—Spot from 30s. per lb. for 80-85 per cent.

CEDARWOOD.—American from 7s. 6d. per lb. on the spot; E. African, short at 8s. 6d.

CELERY.—Indian, 100s. per lb.; English, 200s.

CITRONELLA.—Ceylon, spot, 4s. 2d. per lb.; shipment, 4s. 1½d., c.i.f.; Formosan, 4s. 8d. in bond and 5s., c.i.f. nominal; Chinese, 4s. 3d. in bond; shipment, 3s. 10½d.

CORIANDER.—From 40s. per lb. spot.

CUBEBS.—Spot supplies of English are 90s. per lb.

CUMIN.—English distilled oil, 125s. per lb. imported, 90s. to 100s.

DILL.—Imported from 36s. per lb., spot.

EUCALYPTUS.—Chinese, 80-85 per cent., 8s. 9d. per kilo in bond; shipment, 8s. 3d., c.i.f.

NUTMEG.—East Indian B.P. oil is about 73s. per lb. English distilled, 110s.

OLIVE.—Spot is from 26s. 6d. to 27s. per gall., in drums, ex wharf.

ORANGE.—Florida sweet, 3s. 6d. per lb.; Spanish from 19s. 6d.

UNITED STATES REPORT

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 19: Brazilian MENTHOL fell 15 cents to \$4.50 per lb. owing to a good supply situation. Market activity was quiet for most CRUDE DRUGS and botanicals with prices holding generally steady. GRAPEFRUIT oil rose 35 cents to a new level of \$2.75 per lb. with some dealers predicting even higher quotations. SPEARMINT oil dipped 25 cents to \$8.25 with forecasts being made for a large new crop. PEPPERMINT oil declined to make the natural \$6.15, down 35 cents, and the re-distilled \$6.50, down 50 cents.

TRADE MARKS

APPLICATIONS ADVERTISED BEFORE REGISTRATION

"Trade Marks Journal," September 13, No. 4646

For artificial sweetening substances and compositions (1)

BISKS SLIMSWEET, 897,752, by Fisons Food, Ltd., Coleraine, County Londonderry, Northern Ireland.

For perfumes, soaps, perfumed non-medicated toilet preparations (3)

TIME-MIST, B894,985, by Time-Mist Inc., Stamford, Connecticut, U.S.A.

For shaving and after-shaving preparations being non-medicated toilet preparations (3)

Device with words WILKINSON SWORD, 897,998, by Wilkinson Sword, Ltd., London, S.W.1.

For dentifrices for sale in the United Kingdom (3)

SUNSTAR, 902,872, by Cussons & Co., Ltd., Kestel, Manchester, 7.

For cotton balls, cotton puffs; and rolls made of mixtures of cotton wool and rayon; all for cosmetic purposes (3)

Device with words TENDER TOUCH, JOHNSON & JOHNSON, B900,280, by Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, New Jersey, U.S.A.

For non-medicated toilet preparations for men (3)

HADANA, 903,875, by Alfred Dunhill, Ltd., London, S.W.1.

For common soap; detergents (not being polishing or abrading preparations and not being for industrial or manufacturing processes); starch; preparations and substances for laundry use (3)

BRYTAID, B905,172, by Joseph Crosfield & Sons, Ltd., Warrington, Lancs.

For perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetic preparations, dentifrices, depilatory preparations, toilet articles, sachets for use in waving the hair, shampoos, soaps, detergents (not for use in industrial or manufacturing processes) and essential oils (3)

CHEM-PLUS, 905,468, by N.P.U.H. Development, Ltd., London, N.14.

For medicated hair tonics for external use (3)

NUTRIOL, 905,537, by Douglas John Chandler, Gerrards Cross, Bucks.

For preparations for use in waving the hair (3)

WELLON, 905,879, by Wella Rapid, Ltd., Basingstoke, Hants.

For soaps, perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetics, preparations for the hair and dentifrices, all for men and women (3)

DOMANI, 906,113, by D. W. Mortlock & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.2.

For preparations for the hair (3)

VITONETTE, 906,195, by Clynol, Ltd., London, W.1.

For non-medicated bath salts (3)

SEASILK, 906,758, by Miles Laboratories, Ltd., Slough, Bucks.

For pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary substances and preparations (5)

DEFERVEN, MINDOS, MONODOS, 898,544-46, by Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., New York, U.S.A.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for human and veterinary use (5)

DIALGIN, 901,691, by CIBA, Ltd., Basle, Switzerland.

For medicated bath preparations for infants (5)

INFA-CARE, 903,799, by Hadleigh-Crowther, Ltd., Reading, Berks.

For disinfectants and sanitary preparations and substances, all for agricultural use; veterinary preparations and substances; preparations for killing weeds and destroying vermin (5)

AGRIMIN, 904,792, by Pfizer, Ltd., Sandwich, Kent.

For disinfectants and sanitary preparations and substances, all for agricultural use; veterinary preparations and substances; preparations for killing weeds and destroying vermin, all in tablet or pellet form (5)

AGRITAB, 904,793, by Pfizer, Ltd., Sandwich, Kent.

For chemical products for hygienical purposes; pharmaceutical and veterinary preparations (5)

DEFLAMENE, 905,671, by Societa Farmaceutica Italia, Milan, Italy.

For pharmaceutical preparations in cream form, but not including preparations for the treatment of sunburn, bites or stings (5)

PERNICREAM, 906,072, by The British Drug Houses, Ltd., London, N.1.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances (5)

DIASORB, 906,223, by Cupal, Ltd., Blackburn, Lancs. C.E.R.T.S., B904,526, by Medicam Laboratories, Ltd., Aldershot, Hants.

ENDACYCLINE, 905,233, by Northern Drug Co., Ltd., Leeds, 7. VERACILINA, 906,550, by Beecham Research Laboratories, Brentford, Middlesex.

PATENTS

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS ACCEPTED From the "Official Journal (Patents)"

September 6, 1967

Benzoic acid derivatives. Sandoz, Ltd. 1,087,728.

Pharmacologically active steroid compounds of the pregnane series, processes for their preparation, and pharmaceutical compositions containing them. Roussel-Uclaf. 1,087,729.

Steroid-21-esters, processes for their preparation, and pharmaceutical compositions containing them. Roussel-Uclaf. 1,087,730.

5 α -androstane-1 α 17 β -diol-3-one and a process for its manufacture. Schering, A.G. 1,087,753.

1,2 β -ethylene-steroids and a process for their manufacture. Schering, A.G. 1,087,782.

Tricyclic ketones, process for the preparation thereof, and pesticidal compositions containing them. Hooker Chemical Corporation. 1,087,817.

Steroid derivatives. G. D. Searle & Co. 1,087,828.

Nasal decongestive compositions. A. B. Leo. 1,087,842.

Antibiotic lincomycin C. Upjohn Co. 1,087,882.

Process for the preparation of 2-(4-biphenyl)

butyric acid. Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical Co. 1,087,887.

Process for preparing 16 α -methyl-3 β ,17 α -dihydroxy- Δ^2 -pregnen-20-one. Smith Kline & French Laboratories. 1,087,899.

10 α -methyl-9 β -steroids. F. Hoffmann-la Roche & Co., A.G. 1,087,920.

Process for the manufacture of 3-oxo-7 α -methyl-17-ethylene-dioxy- $\Delta^{1,4}$ -androstadiens. CIBA, Ltd. 1,087,925.

Derivatives of nitrofurazone. Norwich Pharmacal Co. 1,088,025.

Anaesthetic or analgesic vapourisers. Hutchinson Blease, Ltd. 1,088,080.

Process for the fermentative production of D-ribose phosphates. Hakko Kogyo Co., Ltd. 1,088,090.

British patent specification relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patents Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from October 18, 1967.

From the "Official Journal (Patents)," September 13, 1967

Halogen substituted pyrido-pyrimidines. Wellcome Foundation, Ltd. 1,088,102.

Sulphonyl urea derivatives. Sandoz, Ltd. 1,088,111.

Cyclohexanol derivatives. Koninklijke Pharmaceutische Fabriek, N.V. 1,088,113.

Aninoethyl ethers of cyclohexanols. Koninklijke Pharmaceutische Fabriek, N.V. 1,088,114.

Steroids and the manufacture thereof. Upjohn Co. 1,088,160.

Acetaminide derivatives. Rhône-Poulenc, S.A. 1,088,224.

Process for preparing 2,3-epithionandrostane esters. Shionogi & Co., Ltd. 1,088,265.

British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patents Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from October 25, 1967.

COMING EVENTS

Items for inclusion under this heading should be sent in time to reach the Editor not later than first post on Wednesday of week of insertion.

Monday, September 25

ENFIELD CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION, Wheatheaf hotel, Baker Street, Enfield, at 7.45 p.m. Film evening and discussion.

ROMFORD BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, MacCarthy's Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Chesham Close, Romford, at 7.45 p.m. Film evening.

Tuesday, September 26

ASSOCIATION OF THE BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY, May Fair hotel, Berkeley Square, London, W.1, at 10 a.m. Symposium on weighing and weight control in the pharmaceutical industry.

WEST MIDDLESEX CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION, Park hotel, Greenford Avenue, London, W.7, at 8 p.m. Social evening.

WOKING BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Medical centre, St. Peter's hospital, Chertsey, at 8 p.m. Dr. C. A. Friedman on "Drugs—their Use in the Human Colon."

Wednesday, September 27

AGRICULTURAL AND VETERINARY PHARMACY GROUP, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY. Visit to Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, Glos, 12.30 p.m.

MANCHESTER PHARMACEUTICAL GOLFING SOCIETY, Pleasington golf club, Blackburn. Medal competition for captain's prize.

PACKAGING PANORAMA, Sheffield Industries Exhibition Centre, Carver Street, Sheffield. Until September 29.

SOUTHEAST BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Cumberland banqueting suite, Pembury Road, Westcliff-on-Sea, at 8 p.m. Buffet dance.

Thursday, September 28

DONCASTER BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Ye Olde Bell hotel, Barnby Moor, Retford, at 7.30 p.m. Annual dinner and dance.

MICROBIOLOGY GROUP, SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY, Engineering lecture theatre, University College, Gower Street, London,

W.C.1, at 9.30 a.m. Meeting on fermentation process development.

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Physics department, Keele University, at 7.30 p.m. Visit to observatory.

NORTHUMBRIAN BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Black Bull hotel, Morpeth, at 7.30 p.m. Social evening for members in Morpeth area.

NOTTINGHAM BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Robin Hood hotel, Newark, at 8 p.m. Mr. N. Herdman (managing director, Duncan, Flockhart and Evans, Ltd.) on "Pleasure, Profit and Prestige in Pharmacy."

PURCHASING OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION, Brighton, Sussex. Annual conference and "minibition."

SOUTH-EAST LONDON CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION, visit to Wellcome Research Laboratories, Langley Court, Beckenham, at 2.15 p.m.

Coach leaves Hanover Park, Peckham at 1.45 p.m., Albion Way, Lewisham at 2 p.m. Supper at Buck's Head hotel, Godden Green at 8 p.m.

SUNDERLAND BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Roker hotel, Sunderland, at 8 p.m. Mr W. M. Darling (a member of Council) on "Current Affairs."

Friday, September 29

BIRKENHEAD AND WIRRAL PHARMACEUTISTS' ASSOCIATION, Central hotel, Birkenhead, at 8 p.m. Film evening.

SOUTH-WEST LONDON CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION, Bonnington hotel, Southampton Row, London, W.C.1, at 8 p.m. Mr. Boris Brus and Mr. W. Cooper on "The Pharmacy Window."

Courses and Conferences

SOCIETY OF COSMETIC CHEMISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN. One-year part-time day-release diploma course at Borough Polytechnic, Borough Road, London, S.E.1, commencing September 25. Fee: £3 1s. 6d.

Prescribers' Press

What doctors are reading about developments in drugs and treatments

A TOTAL of 43,554 unwanted tablets and capsules were among medicines collected from homes in Hartlepool during a one-week campaign in March, a doctor at Hartlepool General Hospital reports. Poster and Press and television support for the campaign was timed to fit in with normal spring cleaning. Pharmacists acted as collecting points and the medicines were taken from them to the hospital for identification. Including many other types of preparation, the number of separate items collected was 1,395. It was estimated that no more than 500 households were involved, so that if the same pattern had obtained in other households in the area, over 2½ million tablets and capsules might have been collected. The biggest hoard was 1,200 tablets from a house where an elderly lady had died just before the collection started. Hoards of pethidine are stated to be probably left-overs from deaths from cancer but as two were of over 100 tablets "doctors cannot be acquitted of some overprescribing." Other large single hoards included 576 Largactil 209 Seconal, 170 Librium, 302 Mornidine, 300 Chloromycetin, 159 Valium, 261 Fersamal and 190 Lasix. The author points out the difficulties of prescribing for long-term patients but suggests that prescriptions should cover no more than the intervals between the consultations necessary to check progress. An unusual aspect of the collection was that a pharmacist handed in for disposal 6,328 tablets and capsules (not included in the home collection total) representing out-of-date stock. The author concludes "... if unwanted drugs were handed in there would not be this frightening load of poisons lying on the shelves." (*B.M.J.*, September 16, p. 730).

CONTEMPORARY THEMES

Subjects of contributions in current medical and technical publications

SYNCHRONISATION OF OESTRUS in sheep. *Vet. Rec.*, September 16, p. 276.

USE OF PENTAGASTRIN in a test of gastric acid secretion. *Lancet*, September 16, p. 585.

IDOXURIDINE. Herpes simplex encephalitis treated with idoxuridine and external decompression. *Lancet*, September 16, p. 579.

COLLECTION of unwanted drugs from private homes. *Brit. med. J.*, September 16, p. 730.

POTASSIUM METABOLISM in the ruminant. Some aspects of. *Vet. Rec.*, September 9, p. 244.

THE SOLUBILITY OF AN EPHEDRINE-PHENOBARBITONE COMPLEX in water. *Aust. J. Pharm.*, June 30, p. S68.

EDTA. The effect of, on the resistance of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* to benzalkonium chloride. *Aust. J. Pharm.*, June 30, p. S70.

INSULIN ALLERGY treated by low-dosage hydrocortisone. *Brit. med. J.*, September 16, p. 722.

NEW COMPANIES

P.C.=Private Company. R.O.=Registered Office.

ASHBURTON CHEMISTS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. Directors: Madhubhai C. Desai, M.P.S., and Natubhai M. Amin, M.P.S. R.O.: 61 Queen Anne Street, London, W.1.

BILLINGTON (HALESOWEN), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. To carry on the business of retail and wholesale chemists, etc. Directors: Wilfred Gray, 31 Bromsgrove Road, Hagley, Jennifer M. Billington, Fredk. A. Billington and John F. Billington.

I. M. SHAH (CHEMISTS), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. Subscribers: S. Feldman, 13 Clifton Gardens, London, N.15 and H. B. Johnson.

JAMES A. WHITE & SON, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of chemists and druggists, etc. Directors: Arnold B. Hamburg, M.P.S. and Eva Hamburg. R.O.: 63 Bradford Road, Shipley.

JAMES L. WHITE (CHEMISTS), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Directors: Winifred I. White and Susan M. Leafe, M.P.S. R.O.: The Village Pharmacy, North Guards, Whitburn, co. Durham.

JOHNS, FINCH & CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To deal in toilet goods, chemists' sundries, etc. Directors: Muriel J. A. Finch, 115 Parkhill, London, S.W.4 and Walter G. Johns.

LATTICE BARN PHARMACY, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Directors: Isabella M. Shearer and Christine J. Stevens. R.O.: 37 Woodbridge Road East, Ipswich.

LORSTONE, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of chemists, etc. Subscribers: Laurence R. Battell and William J. Wildman. R.O.: 12 Pancras Lane, Queen Street, London, E.C.4.

MALCOLM LYONS (PHARMACEUTICAL), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Directors: Malcolm S. Lyons, M.P.S. and Eve Lyons. R.O.: 31 Euston Road, London, N.W.1.

MANOR PHARMACY, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of chemists and druggists, etc. Directors: Natubhai Ambalal Patel and John J. Skinner. R.O.: 53 Victoria Avenue, Ruislip Manor.

POLLEN PRODUCTS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in chemicals, drugs, etc. Directors: Alan Randerson and Daisy I. Randerson. R.O.: Lloyds Bank Chambers, 841 High Road, London, N.12.

PRINT AND PUBLICITY

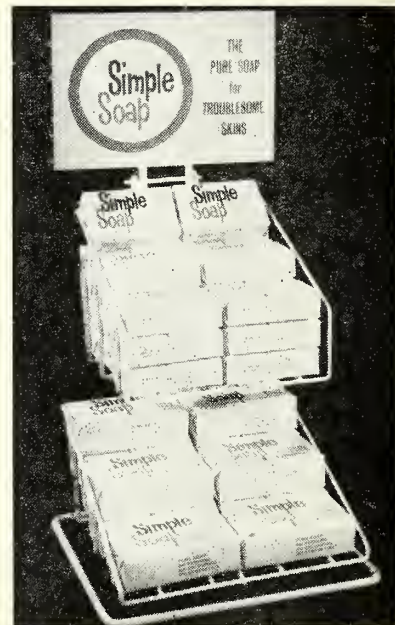
AN exclusive first-day cover bearing the new issue of stamps which commemorates British achievements in medicine, science and industry, was used on September 19 for the first mailing of information to doctors on Nuvacon oral contraceptive of The British Drug Houses, Ltd., Graham Street, London, N.1. The manufacturers hope the cover will attain value as a collector's piece.

PRESS ADVERTISING

CUTICURA LABORATORIES, LTD., Clivemont Road, Cordwallis Trading Estate, Maidenhead, Berks: Cuticura. In women's magazines.

FRENCH & SCOTT, LTD., 1a Downs Park Road, London, E.8: French Buoyance. Sample sachets are being included with the third edition (October 3) of *Intro*, a new teenage weekly magazine for girls.

MAX FACTOR, HOLLYWOOD AND LONDON (SALES), LTD., 16 Old Bond Street, London, W.1. Exuberance fragrance range. In *Petticoat, Flair, Honey, Nova, Vanity Fair, Vogue, She and Woman's Journal*.



WIRE-FRAMED STAND: The display and merchandiser stand for simple soap illustrated occupies only 9 x 7 in. of counter space and is 18 in. high. Made in plastic-covered wire with a screen printed polystyrene head board, the lower basket holds 1 doz. bath size and the top basket 2 doz. toilet size. The merchandiser is obtainable from the Albion Soap Co., Ltd., Hampton, Middlesex.

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION

The information given in the table is of number of appearances and total screen time in seconds. Thus 7/105 means that the advertiser's announcement will, during the week covered, be screened seven times and for a total of 105 seconds.

Period—October 1-7

PRODUCT	London	Midland	North	Scotland	Wales & West	South	North-east	Anglia	Ulster	Westward	Border	Grampian	Eireann	Channel Is.
Anadin...	2/60	3/90	3/44	4/97	5/104	3/67	2/60	4/120	2/60	3/90	2/60	1/30	—	2/60
Askit powders and tablets	—	—	—	7/49	—	—	—	—	—	—	3/21	2/14	—	—
Imperial Leather soap	2/45	2/45	3/60	1/15	4/75	4/75	3/60	3/60	2/45	4/75	3/60	3/60	—	—
Rinstead pastilles	3/45	1/15	1/15	2/30	1/15	2/30	2/30	2/30	1/15	1/15	3/45	2/30	—	—
Sweetex	2/30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wright's coal tar soap	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	—	1/15	1/15	—	1/15	1/15	1/15	—	—



Psst. Are your assistants in the E.B.C?

Ask them. Are all your assistants members of the Elida Beauty Club? They should be! Not just because it would be lots of fun for them. But because it could help a surprising amount in your customer relations—and sales! Elida Beauty Club keeps its members right up to date with hair trends and gives them the opportunity to see top hair stylists at work. And for assistants who really want to get ahead, it offers the chance of qualifying as Elida Consultants, ready to answer the trickiest of customers' questions on every aspect of hair care. P.S. Both the Beauty Club and the Elida Consultancy are completely free.

If any member of your staff hasn't joined already, here's her chance.

Just give her this coupon to fill in.

**To: The Elida Beauty Club, P.O. Box 1 D.Y.,
43 Portman Square, London W.1.**

Please send me full details of the
Elida Beauty Club.

(BLOCK LETTERS, PLEASE)

Name _____

Address _____

Assistant at _____

Address _____

CD2

ELIDA

Paris • Vienna • London

make Sunsilk Shampoo; Sunsilk Hair Spray; Harmony, Melady and Sea Witch Hair Colours; Pin-Up and Twink Home Perms; and Shine — the new spray-on Conditioner.

Show more-sell more with attractive Easy-to-Fix WHITE STEEL SHELVING

73" high, 34" wide,
12" deep. Six
shelves adjustable
every inch.
Hygienic and easy
to clean.

FOR **£5**
PER BAY
BRAND NEW
(CARRIAGE FREE
ON MAINLAND)



Send for FREE catalogue of our
complete range of storage equipment
ORDER NOW

N.C.BROWN LTD

INDUSTRIAL
SALES DIVISION

pacesetters in storage equipment



Eagle Steelworks, Heywood, Lancs. Tel: 69018
London: 25/27 Newton St. WC2. Tel: 01-405-7931
Please send bays of White Steel Shelving
(State No. req.)

NAME
ADDRESS

C 92

SMITH & HILL SERVICE

is second to none



for all ETHICALS

SMITH & HILL (CHEMISTS) LIMITED
CRESSWELL ROAD, DARNELL, SHEFFIELD 9. TEL. 40321 (10 lines)
79a URBAN RD. 37 SURREY STREET CARDINAL WORKS
HEXTHORPE DERBY CARDINAL STREET
DONCASTER Tel: 40526. NOTTINGHAM
Tel: 65261-3. Tel: 54347-8.

fiona EYELASHES



- SELF-ADHESIVE ●
- SHAPED & TRIMMED ●
- PERMANENT CURL ●
- SIMPLE TO FIX ●
- SECURE IN WEAR ●

12/6 recommended retail
price

Refills of Self-Adhesive or Normal Adhesive 1/6 each
Distributors:- **THOS. CHRISTY & CO. LTD.**
Aldershot, Hants. Telephone Aldershot 24373
Manufactured by **R. BRANDT & CO. (Mfg.) LTD.**
Stanmore, Middlesex. Telephone: 01-204 0088 (3 lines)

TANNIC ACID

ALL QUALITIES

THE BRITISH DYEWOOD Company Limited

HEAD OFFICE

19 ST. VINCENT PLACE
GLASGOW, C.I
Telephone: Central 4425

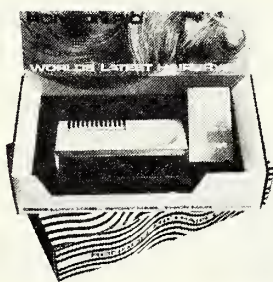
Greenock Street, Liverpool 3
Telephone: Central 5272



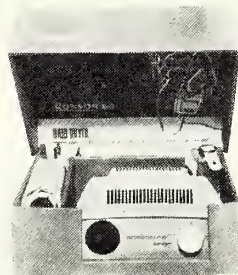
The new Ronson Rio

The Rio is the lightweight sister of the highly successful Escort range.

**The Ronson hairdryer range now covers
all prices from 99/6 to £11.11.0.**



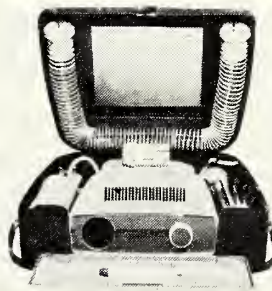
Rio Model RI1. 99/6d. Dual voltage 220 and 110 AC.



Escort ES66. Complete with hood, shoulder strap, 2-heat control and long, long flex. £7.7s.od. Voltage 220/240 AC.



Escort ES695. Complete with hood, warm air brush, warm air comb, hot air nozzle, 4-heat control and long, long flex. £9.9s.od. Voltage 220/240 AC.



Vanity Case Escort. Lightweight vanity case complete with hood, warm air brush, warm air comb, and hot air nozzle, 4-heat control and long, long flex. £11.11s.od. Voltage 220/240 AC.

It's on the box. If it's television advertising you want you can rely on Ronson. This year we are running even bigger TV campaigns for the Escort and the new Rio. Both campaigns will run from the beginning of December to Christmas—the biggest and best you have ever seen for any range of hairdryers. Stock Ronson hairdryers and you stock the fastest selling range there is. Ronson Products Ltd, Leatherhead, Surrey. *Leatherhead* 4444.

RONSON
ELECTRICS



It's a completely new kind of dandruff-control shampoo - a shampoo that works effectively to clear dandruff, and is also a joy to use.

Just look at the difference. Gard is turquoise blue and delicately perfumed. It is a luxuriously thick cream which lathers richly.

New Gard really works on dandruff. It contains a revolutionary new ingredient - Zinc Deophene - which tackles the cause of dandruff and clears it away, leaving hair beautifully healthy and clean. Try it for yourself and show your customers how shining clean and manageable your hair is, shampooed with GARD.

They'll love it! After only 6 months in test market, Gard became the leading medicated brand in Chemists.

A Colgate-Palmolive Product.

**OUT OF 10
WOMEN WILL
TALK ABOUT GARD**

Your customers will know all about Gard,
because they will see Gard advertising
in: Woman's Own, She, Flair, Honey and
Vogue among others !



**A new kind of dandruff shampoo that's different
from the others. IT REALLY WORKS !**

You can say goodbye to all those little bottles and tubes you used to buy—
all those medicated dandruff shampoos that never really did the
one thing you asked of them. Because here is new GARD Dandruff
Control Shampoo—it really works!

Gard really does clear dandruff from head and shoulders. The secret
is Zinc Desophene, a revolutionary new ingredient. You've never before
been able to get a shampoo quite like Gard.

Gard leaves your hair shining clean, beautifully soft and manageable—
full of vital bounce. It's a delicately scented, luxuriously smooth,
turquoise cream in a jar—makes a rich creamy lather with the smallest
amount. And it really works!

So now you've just got the one name to remember. Gard!



New Gard-It really works!
dandruff control shampoo

ARE YOU OUR GARD GIRL FOR 1968?

10 gorgeous girls must win £20.

You could be just the girl we're looking for in our 1968 advertising which will feature attractive girls. This is where life could begin for you!

All you do is write some details on the back of a full length photograph of yourself and send it to Samantha Jones, 76 Oxford Street, London W1.

The lucky 10 finalists will be invited to London, all expenses paid, to be photographed by a professional fashion photographer. You could be appearing in our 1968 advertising—and earning model fees!

Additionally each finalist will receive £20 spending money.

Contest open to all female staff of retail pharmacies and dep-

artmental stores in the U.K. Only one photograph allowed per entrant. Please write the following on the back of your photograph:

1. Full name.
2. Name and address of employer.
3. Then write "I certify that this is a photograph of me and that the above details are correct", sign your name and ask your employer to countersign.

Photographs must be received by 31st January 1968. Watch out for the results in Gard advertising in this Journal.

All entries shall be subject to the full rules of the competition, copies of which are available from: Gard Girl Competition, 76 Oxford Street, London W1.

ANTIBIOTICS:

CHLORAMPHENICOL
DIHYDROSTREPTOMYCIN
SULPHATE
NEOMYCIN SULPHATE
PENICILLIN G CRYSTALLINE,
POTASSIUM, ETC.

SULPHONAMIDES:

SULPHADIMIDINE
SULPHAMERAZINE
SULPHAGUANIDINE
SULPHATHIAZOLE
SULPHAMETHOXYPYRIDAZINE
ETC.

**PHARMACEUTICALS
& MEDICINES****VITAMINS:**

ASCORBIC ACID (VITAMIN C)
THIAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE
(VITAMIN B₁)
RIBOFLAVINE (VITAMIN B₂)
PYRIDOXINE HYDROCHLORIDE
(VITAMIN B₆) ETC.

OTHERS:

CALCIUM LACTATE
ISONIAZID
SODIUM AMINOSALICYLATE
BISMUTH SALTS
CHLORPROMAZINE HCL
DIPHENHYDRAMINE HCL
MEPROBAMATE
ETC.

- CATALOGUES & SAMPLES ON REQUEST
- ENQUIRIES & ORDERS CORDIALLY INVITED

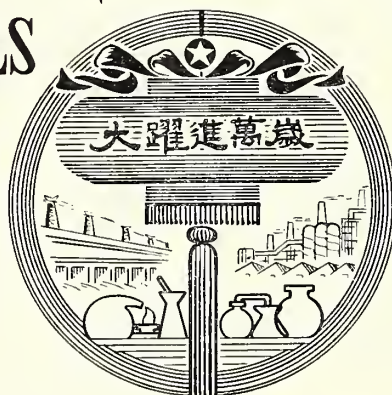
EXPORTED BY
CHINA NATIONAL CHEMICALS IMPORT & EXPORT CORP.
SHANGHAI BRANCH
27 Chung Shan Road E 1 Shanghai, China. Cable Address: "SINOCHEMIS" Shanghai

PHARMACEUTICALS:**DEXTROSE MONOHYDRATE
HORMONES**

ENQUIRIES ARE CORDIALLY INVITED

SAMPLES & SAMPLE-BOOKS ARE AVAILABLE
UPON REQUEST

CHINA NATIONAL CHEMICALS IMPORT & EXPORT CORP.
TIENTSIN BRANCH
171 Chien Sheh Road, Tientsin, China. Cable Address: "NOCIPHARM"
Tientsin.



**AMYLOBARBITONE
CASTOR OIL
CHLORAL HYDRATE
CHLORAMINE-B
CHLORAMINE-T
I'CYSTINE
BARIUM SULPHATE
(X-RAY GRADE)**

CHINA NATIONAL CHEMICALS IMPORT & EXPORT CORP.
SHANTUNG BRANCH
82 Fan Hsiu Road, Tsingtao Cable Address: SINOCHENAO Tsingtao



CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Address Box Number Replies to: Box...., THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 28 ESSEX ST., STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2. Tel.: 01-353 6565

This service does not extend to the forwarding of samples.

APPOINTMENTS

ANCOATS HOSPITAL Manchester 4.

Locum Tenens Pharmacist

required to commence end of September. £24 9s. 6d. per week. Applications, with names and addresses of two persons for reference, to the General Superintendent as soon as possible. (Ref. 9834) C 8133

BARNET GENERAL HOSPITAL, Wellhouse Lane, Barnet, Herts.

Senior Pharmacist

required in Group Pharmacy of Category V Hospital. Salary £1,151 to £1,435 per annum and London Weighting £75 per annum. Pleasant modern comprehensive Pharmacy. Apply to Group Pharmacist. C 8127

CANTERBURY GROUP HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Locum Chief Pharmacist (Category D)

required immediately for period of two months. Salary £27 3s. 6d. per week. Accommodation available for female candidate (single).

Applications to and full information from the Group Pharmacist, Kent and Canterbury Hospital, Canterbury. (Canterbury 66041). C 8125

CANTERBURY GROUP HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Chief Pharmacist (Category D)

Applications are invited for the post of Chief Pharmacist (Category D) in the Canterbury Group of Hospitals. Post vacant due to promotion of present holder within the Group. Salary £1,128-£1,444 per annum, depending on experience.

Duties will include certain specific responsibilities in the Group Pharmaceutical Department at the Kent and Canterbury Hospital (Category V Hospitals).

Full details of the post may be obtained from the Group Pharmacist, Kent and Canterbury Hospital, Canterbury (Canterbury 66041). Accommodation available for female candidate (single).

Applications to Group Secretary, Central Office, Nunbury Fields Hospital, Canterbury. C 8126

HAMMERSMITH HOSPITAL AND THE ROYAL POSTGRADUATE MEDICAL SCHOOL

Du Cane Road, London, W.12.

Senior Pharmacist

required at the above General Postgraduate Teaching Hospital (Category V) to supervise sterile products laboratory, or, periodically, other sections of the Department (full-time laboratory if preferred).

Post offers excellent experience; very wide range specialised and other work undertaken. Laboratory newly built and well equipped. Excellent working conditions.

Possibility of furnished accommodation in nearby residency.

Salary scale £1,151-£1,434, plus London Allowance £75 and Higher Qualification allowance (where applicable) £25.

Applications stating age, experience and naming two referees to Chief Pharmacist. C 822

COSSHAM MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

Kingswood, Bristol.

Pharmacist — Chief II

required immediately for this acute general hospital (82 beds). Salary scale £1,305-£1,652 per annum.

Applications naming two professional referees to Hospital Secretary. C 8144

HAMMERSMITH HOSPITAL AND THE ROYAL POSTGRADUATE MEDICAL SCHOOL

Du Cane Road, London, W.12.

Pharmacist

required at the above General Postgraduate Teaching Hospital (Category V). Regular part-time appointment would be considered.

Post offers interesting work and excellent all-round experience. Department recently modernised, very pleasant working conditions.

Possibility of furnished accommodation in nearby residency.

Full-time salary scale £1,087-£1,366 per annum, plus Higher Qualification allowance (where applicable) and London Weighting of £75.

Applications stating age, experience (if any), and naming two referees, to Chief Pharmacist. C 823

LISTER HOSPITAL, Hitchin, Herts

Deputy Chief Pharmacist

Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Chief Pharmacist (Category V) at the above Hospital, which is a mainly acute hospital with 296 beds and a busy Out-patient Department. Hitchin is a pleasant town outside the built-up area and within easy reach of London and Cambridge. Salary in accordance with Whitley Council Scales. Applications, stating age, qualifications, experience and the names of two referees, should be addressed to The Hospital Secretary. C 8151

ST. ALBANS CITY HOSPITAL St. Albans, Herts.

Senior Pharmacist

(£1,076-£1,340) required at this Category III hospital. Good and varied experience for young Pharmacist. New ward block recently opened. Applications naming two referees to Chief Pharmacist. C 810

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C 8096

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NEW BARKING HOSPITAL Upney Lane, Barking, Essex

Senior Pharmacist

required for new department. Barking Hospital is adjacent to Upney District Line Station and within 45 minutes of the West End of London and the East Coast. Salary Scale £1,076-£1,340 p.a. plus London Weighting. Accommodation may be made available if required.

Applications together with the names of two referees to the Group Secretary, King George Hospital, Eastern Avenue, Newbury Park, Ilford, Essex. C 779

NEW BARKING HOSPITAL Upney Lane, Barking, Essex

Basic Grade Pharmacist

required for this New Hospital adjacent to Upney District Line Station and within 45 minutes of the West End of London and the East Coast. Salary Scale £988-£1,242 p.a. plus London Weighting.

Applications together with the names of two referees to the Group Secretary, King George Hospital, Eastern Avenue, Newbury Park, Ilford, Essex. C 778

SHOTLEY BRIDGE GENERAL HOSPITAL

Consett, Co. Durham

Senior Pharmacist (Category V)

Applications are invited for the appointment of Senior Pharmacist with particular responsibility for the preparation of sterile products in the Group Pharmacy Department at this hospital.

Salary in accordance with Whitley Council Scales.

Applications stating age, education and experience, together with the names of two referees, to be sent to the Hospital Secretary. C 8114

THAMES GROUP OF HOSPITALS

East Ham Memorial Hospital,
Shrewsbury Road,
Forest Gate, E.7.

Senior Pharmacist

required. Apply to Hospital Secretary. C 8136

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C 8139

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HUTCHINGS. After a premature retirement owing to illness and with over 50 years service with "Butlers of Leicester", mostly as a Representative, Mr. Percy W. Hutchings, 4, Hillcrest Avenue, Market Harborough, wishes to thank the directors, all friends and customers in the profession for the courteous and happy times enjoyed through that period.

C 8145

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C 8130

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C 8153

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C 8138

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C 8140

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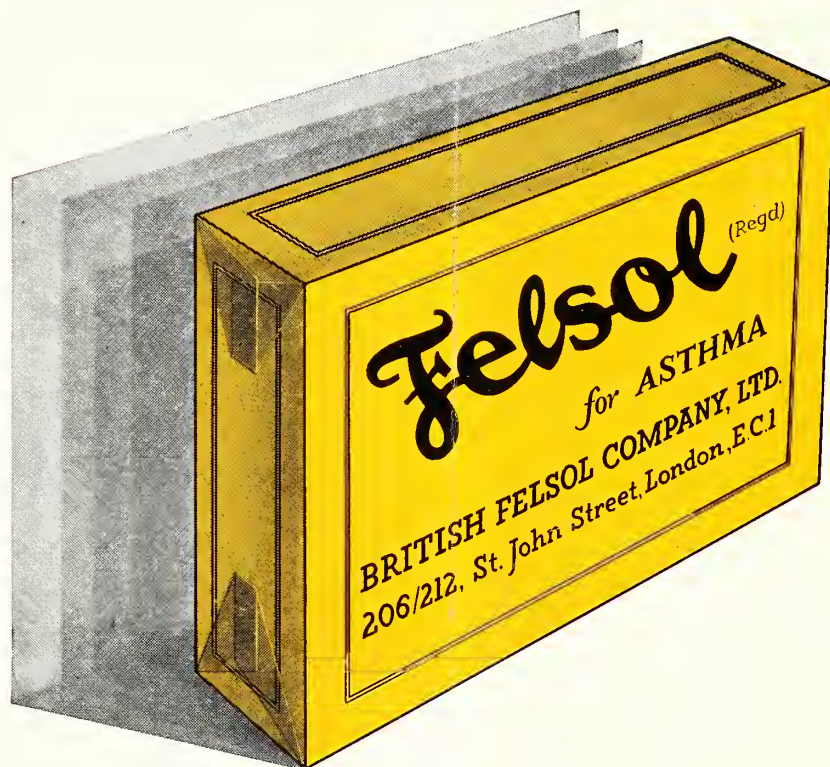
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